THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1807:

With a View of ROSSIE CASTLE.

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State

ROSSIE CASTLE FORFARSHIRE the Seat of H. ROSS ESQR

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from August 26. to Sept. 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

		Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Aug.	26	29.8	57	62	——	Clear
	27	29.85	60	67	——	Ditto
	28	29.65	65	62	0. 2	Rain
	29	29.7	54	63	——	Clear
	30	29.87	53	64	0.15	Rain
	31	30.75	43	68	——	Clear
Sept.	1	30.2	49	62	——	Ditto
	2	30.05	50	60	——	Ditto
	3	29.83	56	63	0.11	Rain
	4	29.78	43	62	——	Clear
	5	29.31	42	63	——	Cloudy
	6	29.4	41	62	3.51	Rain
	7	29.62	44	57	——	Clear
	8	29.8	43	55	——	Ditto
	9	29.75	41	53	0.04	Showers
	10	29.91	35	56	——	Clear
	11	29.82	32	54	0.1	Rain
	12	29.8	39	54	——	Clear
	13	30.09	35	53	——	Ditto
	14	29.94	30	54	——	Ditto
	15	30.	34	56	——	Ditto
	16	29.91	36	53	0.08	Rain
	17	29.99	34	54	——	Cloudy
	18	30.	36	54	——	Clear
	19	30.1	40	53	——	Ditto
	20	30.	42	52	——	Cloudy
	21	29.78	41	53	——	Showers
	22	29.53	54	54	0.04	Ditto
	23	29.41	45	54	0.02	Ditto
	24	29 32	47	57	0.03	Ditto
	25	29.33	47	57	0.04	Hail
		Quantity of Rain			4.32	

High Water at LEITH, For OCTOBER 1807.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Th.	1	1	33	2	1
Fr.	2	2	29	2	57
Sa.	3	3	26	3	55
Su.	4	4	24	4	54
M.	5	5	23	5	53
Tu.	6	6	21	6	50
W.	7	7	17	7	45
Th.	8	8	11	8	37
Fr.	9	9	1	9	26
Sa.	10	9	49	10	12
Su.	11	10	34	10	56
M.	12	11	17	11	38
Tu.	13	11	59	——	
W	14	0	20	0	40
Th.	15	1	1	1	22
Fr.	16	1	44	2	6
Sa.	17	2	28	2	50
Su.	18	3	13	3	37
M.	19	4	1	4	26
Tu.	20	4	51	5	16
W.	21	5	42	6	8
Th.	22	6	34	7	0
Fr.	23	7	27	7	53
Sa.	24	8	20	8	46
Su.	25	9	12	9	38
M.	26	10	4	10	30
Tu.	27	10	57	11	23
W.	28	11	50	——	
Th.	29	0	17	0	44
Fr.	30	1	12	1	41
Sa.	31	2	10	2	40

MOON's PHASES, For OCTOBER 1807.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon,	1.	3.	1.	after.
First Quart.	8.	11.	9.	morn.
Full Moon,	16.	2.	18.	after.
Last Quart.	24.	9.	44.	morn.
New Moon,	31.	0.	32.	morn.

October 11. Old Michaelmas.

25. St Crispin.

25. King Geo. III.'s accession to the throne, (1760.)

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR SEPTEMBER 1807.

Description of ROSSIE CASTLE, *with a View.*

ROSSIE CASTLE, the residence of Hercules Ross, Esq. of Rossie, is most beautifully situated on the rising ground which overlooks the bason at the mouth of the South Esk, and lies little more than a mile of the town of Montrose. The grandeur and extent of the castle itself entirely corresponds to the beauty of its situation. The extent of the front is 226 feet.

This edifice was designed by that able architect Mr Crichton, (then a very young man,) and would do the greatest credit to any architect the country has produced. The lobby and suite of rooms on the ground floor are particularly admirable.

The interior arrangements of the castle are in every respect suitable to its outward appearance; which is the least compliment that can be paid to its accomplished and hospitable inhabitants.

It must afford subject of exultation to the inhabitants of Scotland, to observe the splendor of many of the mansions recently erected by our nobility and gentry, in almost every county, within these last 15 years*.

Mistakes of Mr PENNANT, *as to the Antiquities of* FORFARSHIRE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS an Antiquarian, Mr Pennant makes a conspicuous figure. He has perhaps done more than any other individual to rescue from oblivion the Antiquities of Scotland. But these antiquities are of so many different kinds, and often so remote and intricate, and depending so much on a knowledge of our original language, religion, and customs, that it is by no means detracting from Mr Pennant to say, that he was not in all cases adequate to the task. I have annexed a few instances, which, if you think proper, you may insert in your useful Miscellany, and oblige,

Sir, Yours, &c.

16*th Sept.* 1807. MILO.

PIT-SCANLEY, *i. e.* the grave of *Scanley*, is situated near *Restennot*, in the neighbourhood of *Forfar*, which was the scene of a memorable battle betwixt the *Picts* and *Scots*, in which the latter were victorious. Laying hold of this circumstance, and the similarity of the word *Pitt* to *Pict*, Mr Pen-

* We should think ourselves obliged to any proprietor, who may have built one of these new residences were he to favour us with a *View* of it for the use of this publication.

Pennant immediately concludes that *Pit-Scanley* is *Picts-Carn-Ley, i. e.* the Carn on the ley where the Picts were buried after their defeat. Unfortunately for his hypothesis, these Pitts are frequent all over the county. There is a *Pitt-Muis*—a *Pitt-Mudie*,—a *Pitt-ruchie*,—a *Pitt-arrow*, a *Pitt-Kennedie*,—a *Pitt-na-Moon*,—a *Pitt-Forthie*, &c. &c. all in the county of Forfar. In Athol these *Pitts* are still more frequent, as also in other parts of Scotland, which lay entirely without the Pictish district, and which sufficiently evinces that *Pitt* and *Pict* are not synonimous. *Pitt* is in fact a Gaelic word, signifying a burial-place, and all places so denominated are the burying places of those whose name is annexed to the word *Pitt*. Thus *Pitt-Scauley*, (the original word is *Scanladh*,) signifies the grave of Scanley, &c. &c. Sometimes these *Pitts* take their names from their particular situation, as *Pitt-na-Moon*, (the word is *Moin*,) *i. e.* the grave in the Moss; *Pitt an-Weem*, (a corruption of *Chien*, pronounced *Veen*,) *i. e.* the grave on the hill, &c.

I have had occasion to observe many of these pitts, and found them all of inconsiderable size. I have noted three different kinds. *1mo*, A heap of stones, such as was *Absalom*'s sepulchral monument mentioned in scripture. *2ndo*, A huge stone set erect, of which kind are Pitt-Muis, &c. *3tio*, A circular row of stones enclosing a space of from 100 to 20 feet diameter, laid with stones in the inside, gradually rising to the centre, of which kind are *Pitt-Scauley*, *Pitt-Forthie*, and *Panton*'s *Hillock*, all in the county of Forfar.

CATTER-THUN. Mr Pennant in his Etymologies is particularly unfortunate. Laying hold of the similarity of *Catter*, to the Latin *Castra*, and of *Thun* to the English *Town*, gravely tells us, that it signifies the *Camp-Town*, than which nothing can be more ridiculous and improbable. The most natural etymology of this word is *Cathar-Dun, i. e.* Guard Fort; for which it was eminently calculated, not only from its situation on the frontiers of the Scottish kingdom, and its natural and artificial strength, but particularly from the immense view it commanded of the Pictish territory.

There is a stone standing (as far as I recollect) in the neighbourhood of Glammiss, of which Mr Pennant has given an accurate drawing. The first thing presented to our view is a thicket, from which is seen a man's clenched fist,—at a little distance a huge wild boar is tearing the head of a man prostrate on the ground. In front of the boar a man kneeling is aiming an arrow at the furious assailant, and his trusty dog is barking by his side, whilst two men in a machine, not unlike the ancient Rhedda, are making their escape at full speed, but at the same time, by their reverted looks, manifest great anxiety for their unfortunate companions.

Mr Pennant mistakes the wild boar for an Hippopotamus, and instead of decyphering the figures on the stone, rests satisfied with wondering in what manner our ancestors became acquainted with the animals of the torrid zone.

Of all our ancient monuments the above is the most obvious and intelligible. It is a representation of one of those tragical hunting matches, not unfrequent in Scottish history. The clenched fist seen from the thicket is the natural attitude of a man writhing in the agonies of death, and who appears to have fallen the first victim to the ferocious animal. The other parts of the figure are so obvious, that it would be an insult to the good sense of your readers to suppose them capable of misunderstanding them. This gentleman has made a similar mistake respecting the standing *stanes* at *Aberlemno*, which

were

were erected in commemoration of a victory obtained over a party of Danes, who escaped from the battle of *Barrie*, and were overtaken and slain there. The hero underneath the *stone* is represented in the act of tumbling over his horse's head, and because by this means the head of the horse could not be seen, (the horse appears to have turned his head to fly, and your readers will give him credit that it was full time.) Mr Pennant gravely tells his readers that this is a *Centaur*, another animal of the torrid zone.

Hill of Fin-Haven. Mr Pennant has here discovered the *crater* of an extinct Volcano. In order to exhibit a distinct view of the matter, I must premise a few things respecting this hill. It consists of a narrow dorsum, or ridge, stretching from north to south, about 80 feet wide, and 200 long. The northern end is elevated about 60 feet above the southern, and the slope from north to south is gradual and uniform. On the east and south it is bounded by a perpendicular high rock, and on the west and north by a very steep hill. The access is from the north, and when you have gained the summit, you reach a rectangular vitrified fort, divided nearly into two equal parts by a transverse wall. The length of the two forts may be about 150 feet. Having passed the forts, you come next to the imaginary crater at the lower extremity. Along the whole eastern front lies a beautiful platform about 25 feet wide, reaching from the northern extremity till it is opposite to the middle of the crater, where it terminates in the gate or entrance to the fort.

After this plain statement, your readers will perhaps hesitate in ascribing the phenomena on this hill to volcanic operation.

In order to effect the appearances on *Finhaven-hill*, this wonderful volcano must have rolled its torrent of lava uphill. It must have been well versed in mathematics and architecture, before it could form rectangles, and erect perpendicular walls. It must have studied the science of fortification with great proficiency, for the northern wall, where the fort was most vulnerable, is trebly strong, and the celebrated *Vauban* himself could not have placed the gate in a more impregnable situation. But whilst this volcano has taken so much care to fortify every part of the hill, (which the established laws of gravitation had placed completely out of its reach,) it has totally neglected its own defence, for no where around the crater is the least lava to be seen, nor at the base of the perpendicular rock, where, in the natural order of things, it must have been deposited. Mr Pennant endeavours to obviate the above difficulties, by supposing that the lava was dug out of the crater, and used as materials in building the walls, which is in effect saying, that the crater was the effect of art, not of nature.

On the whole, the hill of Fin-Haven is one of the few vitrified forts now remaining in Scotland, and from its peculiar situation impregnable. The only additional requisite necessary to render it so, was a supply of water, which must have been procured with great difficulty, owing to its elevation above the circumjacent plain. But this labour appears to have been lightened by using the crater, first, as a quarry, (for the whole hill is rock,) and afterwards as a well. Indeed the singular appearance of the fort strengthens this conjecture, for the walls on the inside are excavated to the depth of several feet perpendicular. Add to this, that a Transept, to narrow the access to the fort on the north side, is unnecessarily extensive for that particular purpose, had it not at the same time been used as a quarry, of which at this day it exhibits every appearance, and indeed

on

on such an accessible hill, it must have been a principal desideratum to obtain materials on the spot.

The crater may be about 30 feet deep, and 40 feet diameter. I have seen the crater of an old coal pit, or lead mine, as large. On examining the well at the bottom of it I found it filled up with free stone; and a man who resides in the neighbourhood assured me he had drunk water out of it, and that it was filled up by a farmer, who frequently found his sheep drowned in it.

I shall only further add, that there is a tradition, that the principal materials of this fort were taken away to build the castle of Finhaven, situated at the foot of this hill, and long since in ruins. If this was the case, which is extremely probable, it in some measure accounts for the excavations within the walls of the fort; for having exhausted the ready materials, they would most likely quarry the remainder here, for they had no rock nearer.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

Sept. 1807. A FISHING-FROG, or Toad-fish (Lophius piscatorius) of a large size, was cast ashore at Figgot Whins, near Portobello. It measured nearly five feet, and the mouth was of enormous width. Small ones are pretty common here; but those of a large size are seldom seen but on the most northerly shores of the kingdom. The people there call them *Wide-gabs*, from the uncommon size of their mouth. The head being as large as the whole body, the fish has the appearance of a vast tadpole, and hence probably the English name Fishing-frog. Its ugliness has also procured it a very emphatic name, that of Sea Devil.

Sept. 6. Very heavy and incessant rain fell for twelve hours, accompanied with a violent gale from the north and north-east. All the rivers around Edinburgh were much swoln, and the low grounds flooded. Such *speats* seldom occurring at this season of the year, the farmers were not on their guard, and much cut grain was floated away. The Frith of Forth has seldom been seen in a state of more furious agitation. The waves made breaches in the strong sunk walls of Leith Fort, erected some years ago at the expence of government, and also in the base of the signal tower at Leith harbour. A brig loaded with roof-slates from Easdale, was totally wrecked in attempting to make the harbour: the irresistible torrent of the river, (the Water of Leith,) which passes thro' the old harbour, drove the vessel upon the outer quay of the new bason, where the waves soon knocked her to pieces.

Sept. 7. All the beach from Cramond to Musselburgh appeared strewed with different kinds of grain in the ear, which had been carried down the rivers Esk, Leith, and Almond, by the inundation of yesterday. Some whole sheaves of wheat and of beans were to be observed half buried in the sand. Great numbers of recent shells were thrown ashore, particularly Venus Islandica, or *gawkie* of our fishermen; Mytilus discors, or *corduroy mussel* of the Newhaven people; Mya truncata, and Tellina rhomboides: together with many fresh specimens of Echinus spatagus, containing the animal,—of the many-rayed star-fish, Asterias papposa,—and of large *Sea jellies*, or Sea nettles, Medusa cruciata.

Sept. 12. Numbers of eels are just now brought to market from the Frith of Forth. They seem occasionally to enter the salt water in numbers: they may possibly have been washed down the rivers by the late floods. They are chiefly got

near

near the shore, on the same lines with small flounders, five-bearded cod, viviparous blennies, &c.

Sept. 19. A small flock of Quails (Tetrao Coturnix) was observed at Foxhall, about seven miles west from Edinburgh. Quails, though common, at this season, in some parts of England, are rare in the Lothians. Harvest is now nearly over around Edinburgh.

Sept. 22. The leaves of the Ash, and of the Sycamore or *Plane-tree*, are falling. We have had frost for several nights past. In a potato field at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, all the tops of the plants are already shrivelled and blackened. In a large kitchen-garden, the more tender plants, Indian-cress, (Tropæolum majus;) Purslane, (Portulaca oleracea;) and Love-apple, (Solanum lycopersicon,) have been quite destroyed by the frost of the two or three preceding nights.

Sept. 24. Near 80 sea-faring men, including most of those who are usually engaged in the Newhaven fishery, have very properly volunteered their services to assist in navigating into our ports the Danish navy, and have for that purpose already sailed for the Baltic.—The Oyster fishery is now, therefore, almost the only object attended to.

Edinburgh,
27th Sept. 1807. } *N.*

Celestial Phenomena for October 1807.

Thursday, October 1st.

THE GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present situated in longitude 6^s.. 29°..15′, and in latitude 30 minutes north. His declination is 10°..44′ south, and he comes to the meridian about 20 minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The *third* is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the *fourth* on the other side of the planet.

Sunday, October 4th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with the planet MARS at 24 minutes past 12 o'clock in the evening. The phenomenon however will not be visible, as the planets are then below the horizon.

Wednesday, October 7th.

The planet SATURN is situated in longitude 7^s..9°..41′, and latitude 2°.. 9′ north. He has 12°..41′ of south declination, and he souths at 1^h..38′. The RING of Saturn is gradually opening. Its conjugate axis is at present 418, its transverse axis being 1000. These numbers express likewise the apparent form of the orbits of the four first satellites of that planet. The conjugate axis of the orbit of the fifth satellite is 233. The two satellites discovered by Dr Herschel are not here included.

Saturday, October 10th.

The *first* and *third* satellites of JUPITER will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc about 15 minutes before 8 o'clock in the evening. The fourth is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the second on the other side of Jupiter.

Tuesday, October 13th.

The *first* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his shadow at 10 minutes and 25 seconds after 7 o'clock in the evening.

On the same day the planet MARS is situated in longitude 8^s..3°..58′, and latitude 58 minutes south. His declination is 21°..54′ south, and he souths at 2^h..50.

On the same day, about 7^h..47′ in the evening, the *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The

The fourth is situated at a greater distance on the same side, and the first on the other side of Jupiter.

Wednesday, October 14th.

The *third* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his shadow at 8'..49" after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, October 15th.

The planet VENUS will arrive at her inferior conjunction with the Sun about 32 minutes past 7 o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, October 17th.

About 8 o'clock in the evening the first and *third* satellites of JUPITER will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The second and fourth are situated on the other side, the second being nearest the planet.

Monday, October 19th.

The planet JUPITER is situated in longitude 10^s..3°..0', and in latitude 48 minutes south. His declination is 20°..17' south, and the time of his southing 6^h..40' in the evening.

On the same day, at 8 o'clock in the evening, his *first* and *third* satellites will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc.

Tuesday, October 20th.

The *first* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his shadow at 6 minutes and 15 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, October 21st.

The *second* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind the shadow of the planet, at 38 minutes and 39 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, October 22d.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, ALL the satellites of JUPITER will be situated on the eastern side of his disc in the same order as they lye in the system, the *first* being nearest, and the *fourth* farthest from his disc.

Saturday, October 24th.

The Sun will enter the sign Scorpio at 7 minutes and 16 seconds after 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His longitude will then be exactly 7 signs.

On the same day, at 7^h..47' in the evening, the *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The fourth is on the same side, and the second on the other side of Jupiter.

Sunday, October 25th.

The MOON will eclipse *ι Cancri*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, situated in longitude 4^s..10°. 24'. 28", and in latitude 5°..21'..50' south. The occultation will begin at 12 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning, when the star is situated about 6¼ minutes south of the moon's center, and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 1 hour, it will emerge from behind the dark limb of the moon at 12 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning, when its distance from the moon's centre will be about 6 minutes south. At the time of this occultation the moon's horizontal semidiameter will be 15'.. 59"; her horizonal parallax 58'..42". and the time of her southing 6^h..50' in the morning.

On the same day, about 2 minutes after one o'clock in the morning, the GEORGIUM SIDUS will arrive at his conjunction with the Sun.

Tuesday, October 27th.

The planet JUPITER will be in quadrature with the Sun at 2 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, October 29th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with VENUS at 18 minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The planets will be seen very near each other before the rising of the Sun.

Friday, October 30th.

The *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The *fourth* is situated on the same side, at a greater distance, and the third on the other side of Jupiter.

Sketch

Sketch of a Bill, entituled, "An Act touching the ADMINISTRATION *of* JUSTICE *in* SCOTLAND, *and touching* APPEALS *to the* HOUSE *of* LORDS.

WHEREAS the great extension of commerce, manufactures, and population, and the consequent multiplication of transactions in Scotland, have greatly increased the number of law-suits brought into the Court of Session, whereby it has become expedient to make some new arrangements in that Court, to facilitate the dispatch of business: And whereas it is also expedient to make such regulations as are hereinafter provided touching appeals; may it therefore please your Majesty, that it be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on and after the day of the Judges or Lords of Session shall usually sit in two divisions, and the Lord President of the whole Court, and seven of the Ordinary Lords of Session, shall form one and the first of the said divisions; and the Lord Justice Clerk for the time being, and six of the Ordinary Lords of Session, shall form the other and the second of the said divisions.

And be it enacted, That such seven of the Ordinary Lords of Session shall be the Judges who shall usually sit in one of the said divisions, and such six shall be the Judges who shall usually sit in the other of the said divisions, as his Majesty shall appoint; and the Lord President of the whole Court shall preside in the first of the said divisions, and the said Lord Justice Clerk shall preside in the second of the said divisions; and in the absence of the Lord President and Justice Clerk respectively, one of the Ordinary Lords of the said respective divisions, that is to say, such Ordinary Lord as the Judges then present shall appoint, shall sit at the head of such divisions respectively.

And be it enacted, That in each of the said divisions there shall be an equal number of the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, including the Lord Justice Clerk.

And be it enacted, That the said Judges in each division respectively shall sit in the Inner House for dispatch of business during the time of Session, at such times, either by alternation of days or otherwise, as the Court of Session by any regulations to be made by the whole Court, or a quorum thereof, consisting of nine of the Judges thereof, shall appoint; and the said Court is hereby authorised and required, by act of the whole Court, or of such quorum, to make or establish such regulations before the day of

And be it enacted, That the Ordinary Judges of such division, exclusive of the Lord President and Lord Justice Clerk, shall officiate in the Outer House and Bill Chambers, and in performing therein the duties of Ordinaries in the manner which has hitherto been practised by the Ordinary Judges of the whole Court, or in such other manner as shall from time to time be established by any act or acts of sederunt of the whole Court, or a quorum of nine of the Judges thereof; and which act or acts of sederunt it shall be competent for such Court or quorum from time to time to make, and therein or thereby from time to time by regulations to determine, what number of Judges shall officiate either separately or together in the Outer House or Bill Chamber; and also to provide therein or thereby, if it shall seem expedient so to provide, that some of the said Ordinary Judges shall constantly or usually perform

form the duties of Ordinaries in the Outer House or Bill Chamber; and that others of the said Judges shall constantly or usually officiate in the Inner House; and that such duties in the Outer House and Bill Chamber shall be performed by the Ordinary Judges, in such rotation either of years, sessions, months, weeks, or other rotation, as shall seem most expedient for the dispatch of business, and avoiding expence.

And be it enacted, That the Judges sitting in the said respective divisions, or so many of them as shall form quorums thereof respectively, as hereinafter-mentioned, shall be competent to exercise, and shall and may exercise, except in cases herein excepted, the like duties, powers, and functions in all respects, and with the same and the like authority and effect, in all cases and matters that shall come before them, as are now exercised by the Lords of Session sitting together in Court, or a quorum of them, and shall also enjoy the like authorities and privileges as are now enjoyed by the said Lords so sitting, or such quorum.

And be it enacted, That three Judges in each division shall be deemed to be a quorum thereof.

And be it enacted, That the Judges presiding in each division shall, in case of difference of opinion, have one voice, but not a casting voice; and in case there shall be an equality of voices, the cause or matter shall remain for subsequent discussion and decision; and in order to prevent the inconvenience of an equality of voices upon such subsequent discussion and decision, if the number of the Judges attending is such that there can be such equality of voices the judge presiding in, or in his absence the senior Judge of the other division of the said Court, shall be called in, and shall attend during the whole of such discussion, and at such decision, and shall have a voice together with the Judges of the division in which such equality of voices hath before taken place.

And be it further enacted, That all causes, actions, processes, or matters which according to the present law and practice come in the first instance into the said Court as Inner House causes, shall, at the choice of the party instituting the same, be brought before either of the said divisions; and that causes, actions, processes, or matters which, according to such practice, are brought into the Outer House or Bill Chamber before any of the Ordinary Lords, shall, at the choice of the party instituting the same, be brought before the Ordinary Lords of such division, as the party instituting the same shall think proper to resort to, and shall not be removeable except into that division into which the Lords Ordinary belong under the provisions of this act; and all causes, actions, processes, and matters, shall be considered as being under the jurisdiction of the respective divisions of the Judges before which they are brought, or to which the Lords Ordinary before whom they are brought belong; and the decrees or decisions of such divisions of Judges or Lords Ordinary shall not be subject to review in the Court of Session by the other Judges, save that those of such Lords Ordinary shall be subject to be reviewed by that division of Judges to which such Lords Ordinary belong, and save in cases excepted by this act; provided, that where any action, matter, process, complaint, or cause, has been brought before one of the said divisions or the Lords Ordinary thereof, the other division, or the Lords Ordinary thereof, shall or may remit any action, process, matter, complaint, or cause subsequently brought before them, relating to the same subject, matter, or thing, or hav-

having a connection or contingency herewith, to the consideration of the division or Lords Ordinary before whom the first cause, action, process, complaint, or matter had been previously brought; which remits shall be made in such form and manner as is now used, or as shall be established by future regulations of the whole Court, or a quorum of nine Judges thereof, and which such Court or quorum is hereby authorised, and, if the same shall be necessary, required to make.

And be it enacted, That it shall be competent to the Judges of either division, or the quorum thereof, in any cases which shall appear to them to be cases of importance and difficulty, to state questions of law arising on such cases, and to require the opinions of the Judges of the other division to be given thereupon, and such Judges shall be bound to attend the Judges stating such questions, and to give their opinions, or to communicate in writing their opinions thereupon.

And be it enacted, That the forms of proceeding and process before each of the said divisions of the Judges respectively, and before the Lords Ordinary of each respectively, shall be the same, and no alteration thereof shall take place but by acts of sederunt of the whole Court, or a quorum of nine Judges thereof, assembled by the Lord President, to which Court or quorum it shall be competent to make such alterations in and regulations concerning such forms of proceeding and process, and particularly concerning the mode of conducting the pleadings in the said divisions or Court, and before the Ordinaries, by writing or by pleadings *viva voce*, as shall appear to be necessary or expedient; and all the powers of the Court of Session, or any quorum thereof, to make acts of sederunt, or to exercise any other powers, duties, or functions, save as the exercise of their powers, functions, or duties is regulated by this act, shall remain and be in full force.

And be it enacted, That the different causes which shall be depending before any Lords Ordinary on the said day of shall, from and after that day, belong to the division of which the Lord Ordinary before whom they are depending shall, under the provision of this act, be a part or number, and that the different causes which shall be depending in the Inner House previous to the day of shall be distributed between the said divisions of the Judges as they stand upon the roll upon such day: that is to say, the first cause upon the roll shall belong to the first of the said divisions, and the second cause then upon the roll shall belong to the second of the said divisions, and so on successively and alternatively; and in cases in which after such divisions of the Judges shall have taken place as aforesaid, causes shall be remitted by the House of Lords to the Court of Session, and when there shall be at the date of such remits no Lords Ordinary to such causes, the first of such causes so remitted shall belong to the division in which the Lord President of the whole Court presides, and the second to the other division, and so on successively; and where there are Lords Ordinary to such causes, the respective causes shall be remitted to the division in which the Lords Ordinary to such causes respectively belong: Provided, nevertheless, that in all causes in which the House of Lords shall think proper expressly in any remit to the Court so to require the Judges, of the division of the Court of Session to which the cause or matter shall after such remit belong, shall be bound to require the opinion of the Judges of the other divisions in matter or questions

tions of law, and such Judges of the other division shall be bound to give and communicate the same in manner herein before provided.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no appeal to the House of Lords shall be allowed from interlocutory judgements, but such appeals shall be allowed only from final judgements or decrees, except with the leave of the division of the Judges pronouncing such interlocutory judgments, nor shall any appeal to the House of Lords be allowed from interlocutors or decrees of Lords Ordinary, which have not been reviewed by the Judges sitting in the division to which such Lords Ordinary belong: provided, that when a final judgement or decree is appealed from, it shall be competent to either party to appeal to the House of Lords from all or any of the interlocutors that may have been pronounced in the cause, so that the whole, as far as it is necessary, may be brought under the review of the House of Lords.

And be it enacted, That when any appeal is lodged in the House of Lords, a copy of the petition of appeal shall be laid by the appellant or appellants, or by the respondent or respondents, before the presiding Judge and the Judges of the division to which the cause belongs; and the said presiding Judge, with the said Judges, or any three of them, shall have power to regulate all matters relative to interim possession, or execution, and payment of costs and expences already incurred, according to their sound discretion, having a just regard to the interests of the parties as they may be affected by the affirmance or reversal of the judgement or decree appealed from.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be competent by appeal to the House of Lords touching the regulations so made as to such interim posession, execution, and payment of expences or costs, to stop the execution of such regulations as shall have been so made as aforesaid respecting the same; provided that when the appeal touching the judgement or decree appealed from shall be heard, it shall be competent for the House of Lords to make such order and give such judgement respecting all matters whatsoever, which shall have been done or have taken place in pursuance or in consequence of such regulations so made as to interim possession, execution, and payment of expences or costs, as the justice of the case shall appear to the said House of Lords to require.

And be it enacted, That if upon hearing the appeal, it shall appear to the House of Lords to be just to decree or adjudge the payment of interest, simple or compound, by any of the parties appellant in the cause to which such appeal relates, it shall be competent to the said House to decree or adjudge the payment thereof, as the said House in its sound discretion shall think meet.

And be it further enacted, That as often as a vacancy of the office of a Judge shall happen among the Judges of either division, the same shall be filled up according to the present law and practice of Scotland; provided that such new appointed Judge shall go through the forms of admission in that division of Judges only to which he is appointed, unless an objection is made to his admission, in which case the objection shall be adjudged of by the whole Court.

And whereas the present forms of the Court of Session have been fixed partly by acts of sederunt, in virtue of general powers conferred on the Court by acts of the Parliament of Scotland, and partly by special commissions founded on acts of Parliament, or ratified in Parliament before

fore the Union, and particularly an act passed in the first Parliament of King William and Queen Mary: and whereas some of the regulations thus made by special authority have gone into disuse, and others ought now to be varied and amended; but it has been doubted whether the said Court, by virtue of its present general powers, can make the necessary regulations; and whereas the fees or dues exigible by the clerks and other officers of Court, and Members of the College of Justice, or other persons connected with the said Court in their official capacity, were mostly fixed under the authority of such special commissions and acts of Parliament of Scotland; but the same now require to be revised, and in many particulars regulated: And whereas it would be expedient that proper regulations should be established relative to the extracts of decrees, or the proceedings now in use in Scotland in the superior and inferior Courts, and relative to the fees exigible by the clerks and other officers in the Sheriff's Court in Scotland, and for the due preservation of the records: And whereas it would also be expedient that regulations should be established relative to the causes or processes which may at present be brought into the Court of Session by advocation or suspension, or in the first instance, or before the Circuit Court of Justiciary by appeal: And whereas it is expedient that due and proper information should be obtained touching such matters as aforesaid, to the intent that the most salutary regulations should be made and established by due authority: Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful, and full power is hereby given to such persons as shall be for that purpose named and appointed by his Majesty by letters patent, or any instrument in writing under his Royal sign manual, or any of them, to meet at and upon such place and day as in such letters patent or instrument shall be for that purpose named, or at and upon such place and day as they, or any of them, giving notice to the others of them, shall appoint, and so thereafter at such times and places as they or those present from time to time at meetings shall appoint; and after chusing a Preses and Clerk, to make full enquiries into the present forms of the Court in conducting process; extracting decrees, registration of the same, and execution thereon, or upon letters of diligence passing the signet, or any other matters touching the process or proceeding of the said Court, and to set down in writing such alterations or amendments as to the same shall appear to them to be most reasonable, and best calculated for the due administration of justice in that Court; and also to enquire into the fees, perquisites, and emoluments claimed by or belonging to the clerks and officers of the Court, and other Members of the College of Justice, or persons connected with the said Court, (the Faculty of Advocates excepted), and how far the same are now reasonable, or ought to be allowed or increased, and particularly what satisfaction it may be just and reasonable to make to any such persons, in consequence of their being deprived of their fees, dues, or emoluments, or any of them, by reason of the alterations and regulations introduced by this act, or in case they should be deprived thereof by the adoption of any alterations or amendments to be proposed by such persons as aforesaid, if the same should be adopted; and also to enquire into the fees, perquisites, or emoluments claimed by the clerks and other officers in the Sheriff Courts in Scotland, and into the state of the records in these courts, and to take and set down in writing what occurs to them relative thereto; and also to state what regulations appear

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pear to them proper to be adopted relative to processes or causes to be brought into the Court of Session by advocation or suspension, or in the first instance, or before the said Circuit Court; and the said persons shall, and are hereby required to report the whole of their proceedings to his Majesty with all convenient speed; and which report, when made, it is hereby provided shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

And be it farther enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, in and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to nominate any number of persons, not exceeding
and such persons being either
to make inquiry by all such lawful ways and means as shall seem to them expedient in that behalf, how far it might be of evident utility to introduce into the proceedings of the Court of Session, or any other Court in Scotland, trial by Jury in any and what cases, in matters of a civil nature, and in what manner and form the same could be most usefully established, and to report the whole of and the result of their inquiries to his Majesty, with all reasonable and convenient speed; and which report, when made, it is hereby provided shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

On the Bad Effects of Snuff-taking in Church.

To the Editor.

SIR,

SCOTLAND is perhaps the country in the world in which there exists the greatest variety of opinions with regard to religion. Whether this argues a spirit of liberal enquiry among the people, or whether it argues a weak and credulous mind, capable of being imposed upon by every fanatic, I shall not presume to determine; however, every village places the fact beyond a doubt, and every congregation in these villages proves the assertion I am about to make, that in the religious assemblies of Scotland there is very little regard paid to decorum. From witnessing their behaviour at church, one should be apt to imagine, that the majority of the people have not only bid *good b'ye* to decency, but have also established among themselves a *formal contract*, that each individual, by furnishing his or her proper quota of laughing, sneezing, hawking, spitting, &c. shall maintain such an uninterrupted noise and commotion, that the *intelligent few* in the congregation shall lose at least *one third* of the sermon. In scripture, the widow is commended for adding her mite to the treasury; I cannot suppose that equal commendation is due to the old widow in our churches, who, by adding her *might* to the united efforts of others, strives to fulfil the spirit, and keep up the intention of the above-mentioned *contract*. Though I highly respect the sex in general, and the grey-haired members in particular, yet, when I see in church the woman whose aged limbs are scarcely able to support the weight of her *ponderous New Testament*, groaning (for the sins and degeneracy of the people, I suppose,) and heaving a sigh "ab imo pectore," together with a copious mouthful of phlegm *from the same place*, my resentment is kindled, not against the individual, nor against the sex, (for that were unjust,) but against the *irritamentum nasorum*, that bane to clean pocket handkerchiefs, that idol equally adored by men and by women, in short, against that evil of evils—*Snuff*.

I believe every unsophisticated or rather *unsnuffisticated* person will agree

agree with me, not only when I say, that snuff is the primary cause of the greater part of these indecencies, but also, when I assert that by "stretching the nostrils wide," it has an evident tendency to "disguise fair nature with hard-favoured rage." But lest the *Philo-tabacci* should accuse me of bringing forward bare assertions without proof, I crave their patience to listen to the following anecdote, which I hope will effectually free me from any such unmerited imputations.

I was upon a Sunday, lately, in a country church near P——, into which entered an honest country man attended by his dog: I was by no means surprised at this, as the dogs *here* claim a *just*, and hitherto indisputed right, to attend church with their masters. *Keeper*, like a noble animal, by way of respect, lay down in the open passage on the outside of his master's pew, and behaved himself with *exemplary* propriety, until being roused by "the strife of tongues," nostrils, and sonorous throats, which invariably *precede* and *accompany* the singing of the psalms, he felt a strong inclination to join the chorus, and after some *prefatory* whinings and growlings, began to bark—*viva voce!* Whether *Keeper* entertained the presumptuous hope of rivalling the Precentor, I know not; but certain it is, that nothing but horror issued from his discordant throat—*non omnia possumus omnes.* Though *Keeper* failed in excelling the Precentor, yet it was allowed that he imitated very correctly—so correctly indeed, that some individuals in the congregation supposed the voice of the one to be only the echo of the other. The dog by this means escaped the attention of some, but he did not with equal facility escape the observation of a snarling elder who was receiving the collection at the church door.

This gentleman having fixed upon the poor dog a pair of murderous eyes, which would not have disgraced any highwayman, sedulously applied to his snuff-horn (which had formerly decorated the front of a lusty steer;) from it he took a *quantum suff.* and by vigorously cramming, succeeded so far in plugging up the promontory of his face, as to "hold hard the breath, and stretch the nostrils wide," and "to summon up the blood" into his countenance, and in short, to excite his resentment to the highest pitch. Having settled these so *necessary* preliminaries, and having invoked the powers of snuff by, "*Di, captis adspirate meis*," in a frenzy of pious rage and distraction, away like an eagle he flew, (and as he moved, the *halfpence*, to which he had privately helped himself, jingled in his pocket.) Before the altar there stood an ancient *tripod*, which, hitherto innocent of blood, had long served to sustain the *frequent load* of the repentant fornicator: this with sacrilegious hands the presbyter tore from its accustomed situation, and applied with such force and dexterity to the head of poor Keeper, as soon to lay the noble, though noisy animal, prostrate and sprawling at his feet. "*Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.*" Unfortunately for Keeper, his master's eyes (heu sors iniqua!) were sealed in deep sleep, or else in all probability our Saint-militant would not have been able to retire from the scene of action, "*mente cum sana, in corpore sano.*" If it should be asked, Was there no one in the congregation more humane than the rest, who could restrain the presbyter's murdering hand? I answer, that the perpetration of this tragical murder occupied far less time than the description I have given of it. For my own part, I was so thunderstruck, that under the dominion of fear, a cold sweat distilled from my members, "et vox faucibus haesit." I was at length, however, able

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to stammer out, " O major, canis, parcas, insane, minori"—but neither my veto, nor the evident disapprobation of the intelligent part of the congregation, could prevent him from executing his purpose. The disturbance which this scene excited in the church is more easily conceived than described,

" O qualis *burly burly* fuit, si forte vidisses."

Were it necessary, I could adduce numerous analogous instances of the bad effects of the unrestrained use of snuff in religious assemblies; sed satis est verborum—why labour to prove what is self evident?

There are a number of other indecencies, such as sleeping, laughing, &c. which loudly call for animadversion; but as the taking notice of these would exceed the limits of this paper, I shall merely point out the bad effects which may be expected to arise from these practices.

1st, It must surely hurt the feelings of the worthy pastor very much, to observe, that in addition to his eloqence, the *stimulus* of snuff is needed to preserve the majority of his audience from the influence of the drousy God. *2d*, As we see that snuff is not, in many instances, able to repel that deity, we need not be surprised to see at some future, and perhaps no very distant period, individuals superadding the stimulus of Whisky or Geneva to that of snuff, and grey-beards containing Highland whisky, as industriously handed round in church as the snuff-boxes are at present. Therefore, if an anathema is not published against snuff-boxes, excommunicating them from the church, they, with their long cohort of concomitant grey-beards, will soon be as common as bibles and psalm-books.—" *Venienti occurrite morbo.*" If any of your ingenious correspondents will communicate a rational plan for putting an effectual stop to these indecencies, he will confer an obligation on me, and at the same time have a just claim to the thanks of every individual who has taken for his motto, " D-mn-tion to Snuff."

Though I have treated this subject with perhaps too much levity, yet what I have brought forward is not the less true on that account, for, *ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?* nor do the indecencies I complain of deserve on that account a less serious consideration; therefore, Mr Editor, if you have a spare corner, I beg you will insert this in the next number of your very valuable miscellany, which will much oblige, SIR,

Yours, &c.

Drucken-dubs,
July 14th, 1807. } *Zoilus.*

Strictures on the System of Edinburgh Police.

Volumus Leges Scotiae mutari*.

To Mr Censor.

SIR,

WHATEVER concerns the public comfort, is a subject upon which every thinking man supposes

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* " Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari," (says a writer on the proposed reform in the Court of Session) " was " the celebrated declaration of the Barons assembled in the parliament of " Merton;—a declaration which dullness and sophistry have often repeated " and misapplied: Struck by its propriety, when opposed to the suggestions of rash innovators, they have " sometimes attempted to elevate it to " the rank of a general political maxim; though in this view nothing can " be more contrary to true wisdom. " Had it been uniformly observed, the " Laws of England, which now by their " excellence command our respect, and " may justify our imitation, would have " formed a barbarous and contemptible " code, unadapted, and indeed adverse " to

poses he has a right to decide. And as a well-regulated system of police is an appendage highly necessary for every city which has attained any rank in commercial or judicial influence; I think the subject upon which I mean to address you (with its concomitant circumstances) possesses pre eminent importance.

There is every reason to believe, that when Edinburgh shall have attained the *acme* of that commercial greatness which, from its situation, we have good reason to augur, few cities in the island (London excepted) will be able to vie with her.—The Supreme Courts of Scotland being concentrated within our walls, judicature adds as much of its distinction as can commonly be attached to the idea of a capital city. The College of Justice includes a great proportion of the weight and talents of this northern district of the empire.

With such a constellation of legislative acumen, Edinburgh will be supposed to be embellished by a system of police perfect in all its parts: But the discussion which was instituted upon that subject during the close of 1806, and the beginning of this year, has shewn most clearly that our police bill is extremely faulty *. During this discussion the common sense of the citizens of Edinburgh seemed to be roused to a pitch which promised a steady perseverance in a constitutional appeal to the representatives of the nation; and every judicious man, whose notions of right and wrong were not annihilated in the pursuit of place and power, seemed to be unanimous in deprecating the influence of this bill. The portion of public spirit that existed has suddenly vanished, the dispassionate investigation, so grateful to my feelings, Sir, is succeeded by a pervading apathy as grating to them; and from this apathy, I would attempt to rouse my fellow-citizens through the means of your paper.

Such a declension of public spirit ought to call forth the reprobation of you, Sir, who have assumed the office of Censor! Undoubtedly the powers delegated to your office enable you to express your displeasure at the conduct of the men of Edinburgh. For my fellow citizens I can offer nothing in exculpation but that, as Edinburgh may be stiled a city of politics, and from a perversion of ideas, questions concerning our daily concerns are often assimilated with the views of party, they have very complaisantly sacrificed their convenience to those who are on, what is called, the right side of the question.

I shall

"to an improved state of society." I agree with the ingenious author, and say, If the Barons of England said with propriety in the reign of Henry the Third, "*Nolumus* Leges *Angliæ* mutare," we, in the reign of George the Third, may say with equal propriety, *Volumus* Leges *Scotiæ* mutare.

* As I am no friend to frivolous complaints, I shall here notice an error of that kind in a pamphlet published about the period above alluded to, entitled "A Letter to the Right Honourable Henry Erskine Lord Advocate of Scotland, relative to the act of Parliament for regulating the Police of Edinburgh."

In page 27th the writer complains that "there is nothing to prevent a "man from being flogged for the trivial "fault of throwing dirt on the corner "of a house and obliterating the name "of a street." The man who would act so foolishly (not to say disorderly,) as to deface any appurtenance of the public property, in my opinion would neither be oppressed nor insulted by *imprisonment*; as to flogging, I do not believe that any man of discrimination would pronounce such a sentence.

Sept. 1807.

I shall now state what I think are the leading features of our police system; features which are so strongly marked, that to recognize the affinity of the picture to the original, it is enough to review the police act, and the manner in which it is carried into effect. In a country engaged in pursuits such as those which occupy the attention of Britain, the taxes necessarily levied upon the people are so considerable, as to make it a serious consideration with the inhabitants in appreciating any measure, whether it may not be carried into effect at less expence than is proposed. There are some institutions whose expenditure it might be difficult to compute. But the expences of our *Police* system are so uselessly enormous, that upon comparison with others of a similar nature, its inexpediency must be obvious to every one. To prove this, I shall make an extract from the report of the committees of the Merchant Company, &c.

"The assessment levied for *watching alone* has amounted in a year to no less than L. 5373 : 18 : 9¼. In addition to this, a farther sum for watch boxes, &c. to the amount of L. 1789 : 9 : 1, has been levied, making in all L. 7163 : 7 : 10½. These assessments are exclusive of the revenue arising from the dung, which in Edinburgh is very considerable, the assessment of 2½d. per cent. for lighting and cleaning, amounting to nearly L. 4500*, and the amount of the fines, *the whole forming an aggregate not under* L. 14,000. On the other hand, the total expence of the police establishment of Glasgow, *including lighting and cleaning the streets*, amounts to no more than L. 5772 : 9 : 8¼ ; and in Glasgow, as already noticed, the resources from dung are very trifling†."

Much might be said upon the subject, but I hope I shall only need to put you, and my fellow citizens in mind, that such an evil exists, and that they have hitherto overlooked the means which are in their power, and which I hope only need to be used for its abolition. It is not impossible that the public spirit of the Edinburgians may be roused to action by the dignified reproofs of their censor ; and I am sure, Sir, you will not think that you have written in vain, if your exertions shall tend to improve the internal legislation of Edinburgh. If you take this view of the subject I make no doubt that my hints will be

* Notwithstanding the handsome sum thus paid for cleaning the streets ; an instance lately came within my knowledge, where a tenant who had removed had thrown out some rubbish left by the former tenant, justly supposing that the myrmidons of police would carry away the rubbish thus thrown out. But it had not lain four hours when an application wes made by an officer of police *ordering the rubbish to be taken away at the people's expence :* They naturally hesitated, but the orders were repeated with a threat of being summoned to the Police Court, in case of a non-compliance ; *and the people were obliged to provide a cart at their own expence to carry away the rubbish.* This instance is not isolated, the people did the same thing some days after, and were again forced to drive it away.

Quaeritur. If the assessment for lighting and cleaning, as it was originally fixed, was not sufficient to reimburse the officers of police for their trouble, why is there not an addition made ? But this is not the case, they will carry away no rubbish but what is saleable, and thus they are twice paid: But they do not clean the streets ; they do it only by halves.

† If the inhabitants of Glasgow have procured a police bill upon rational principles why may not we likewise ? It may be said of us as of the citizens of France at a period of more importance, though distantly allied to the present, "That France should be free, it is sufficient that she wills it."

be inserted in the next number of your paper.

I shall close this communication with the two concluding paragraphs of the committees of the Merchant Company, &c. A dispassionate *examen* of the subject, which every man who is interested in the discussion ought to peruse.

"Unless, therefore, the Legislature shall interpose to alter the present system, the Police Court, with all its useless apparatus of officers, its enormous waste of public money, and the terrors of its arbitrary power, must continue to exist in this city. The inhabitants must remain liable to sudden and arbitrary imprisonment, and fines, without redress. And these fines may be imposed in consequence of the testimony of men who are to receive a share of them. Large sums of money must be levied from the poor as well as the rich, to support a costly establishment of officers of different ranks, who are of little or no public utility, because their duty could be better performed, without fee or reward, by the Magistrates of the City, and the Sheriff of the county, assisted as in Glasgow, *by the most distinguished inhabitants.*

"The committee apprehend they have fulfilled their duty, when they have thus endeavoured to lay before their fellow-citizens the defects of the present system of police, and have ascertained the remedy, to which recourse must be had, if these defects are to be removed. The committee respectfully leave it to their fellow-citizens to judge themselves concerning the conduct which they ought to adopt; and whether they will judge it proper to make an immediate application to parliament, for the alteration of the present system of police. *To the Members of the Committee the question appears to be attended with no doubts, and that their fellow-citizens ought not to hesitate upon the subject.*"

Edinburgh, Aug. 19. 1807. } *Innovator.*

On the Mode of training for athletic Exercises; by Sir JOHN SINCLAIR.

(*Concluded from p.* 595.)

8. *Exercise.*—TRAINED men always begin their exercise early in the morning: in summer at five, and in winter at half past six, or as soon as it is light. The great object of exercise is, to produce perspiration sufficient to take off the superfluities of flesh and fat, to reduce the quantity of blood, and to make it thinner and lighter, by which a person gains wind and strength, and giddiness is prevented. Sufficient perspiration is usually produced by exercise, and no sudorific drugs are given for that purpose. Those who are trained to boxing, get a run in the morning; but are not so violently sweated as those who are trained to the foot-race. The latter take a run for three miles, twice a day; and the sweating process, which is intended to remove the obesity, is increased, by putting them between feather-beds, and the drinking of warm diluents. Every two days, they are thrice sweated in this way, well rubbed with flannel, and kept within doors till cool. During *the run*, those who are trained to boxing, are always in flannel; but they take their walking-exercise in their usual clothes. When they come home they are generally laid down on a bed, and gradually rubbed dry, and clothed in that situation one limb after another. After taking their regular exercise, they are employed in cricket and other active amusements. Quoits are reckoned a good exercise for

for them. In Broughton's time, they were accustomed to have music and dancing. If a muscular man, during his training, gets much thinner, his exercise must be reduced; but if he gets fatter or more muscular, it is a proof that it agrees with him.

Exercise, on the whole, seems to be the most essential branch of the athletic regimen. Game-cocks, when gaining strength, are shut up in close penns, and excluded from the air; but it is necessary to give them exercise, and for that purpose they are taken out *to spar*, their spurs being covered that they may not bruise or wound one another.—In regard to horses, the exercise is still more violent, as more depends upon it than is commonly imagined. It is a general rule, *that perspiration from exercise never weakens.*

The union, however, of vigorous exercise and pure air is the great secret for the acquisition of strength. Diet, itself, seems to be but a secondary consideration, at least if one may judge from the great strength of the natives of the Sandwich islands, who were much superior in that respect, even to British seamen, though their food, both solid and liquid, is of the simplest nature.—Indeed, their muscular strength is attributed, by an intelligent observer, to their not using stimulating food or drink, and thus being in a manner in a perpetual state of training.

In regard to exercise, if followed up with perseverance and constancy, and not carried to excess, it may be gradually increased, even in old age, to what would be thought a wonderful degree; and with its increase, the faculties strengthen, and an approach to youth returns.

9. *Quantity of sleep.*—Persons trained to athletic exercises, ought to go to bed early (about ten o'clock,) and are allowed from six to eight hours sleep. Indeed, eight hours sleep is in general reckoned necessary, though much depends upon habit. People who take a good deal of exercise must have rest. The ancient athletæ were permitted to sleep as many hours as they chose; and great increase of vigour, as well as of bulk, was supposed to be derived, from long continued and sound repose.

10. *Miscellaneous Articles.*—In training to athletic exercises, cleanliness is particularly necessary. Bathing is of great use; and, if there is an opportunity, bathing three times a week in salt water is salutary. Fresh water is good, if salt cannot be had; but the shorter time a person remains in the water the better. It is an useful practice, to prevent colds, for men to bathe their feet in cold water every morning.—Fewterell, the boxer, also recommends washing the loins and arms with cold water, and to use no soap on such occasions. Keeping the feet *perfectly dry at all times*, is essential. If the legs are swelled by a long journey, when the person retires to rest, the feet should be raised higher than the head and body.—Young people may wear calico next the skin, but older people, in general, wear flannel. Persons trained never sit down, after taking exercise, without changing their clothes, for fear of rheumatism. Those who are trained to athletic exercises, must abstain from excesses of every kind; or, in the words of a great classic,

"Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit, fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit;
Abstinuit Venere et Baccho."

11. *Diseases.*—The only bad effect attending training, in modern times, is, that the body at first becomes a little feverish; but, besides the various accidents to which the ancient athletæ were necessarily exposed, in the course of their exerci-

ges and combats, they were liable to a rupture of blood-vessels in the lungs, to apoplexy, and to lethargic complaints.

12. *Effects on the body.*—The training to athletic exercises has important effects upon various parts of the body, as the head, the stomach, the lungs, the skin, and the bones; and also tends materially to improve, and to preserve the shape of the body, and to promote its duration.

In regard to the head, a man in the best ordinary health, when he strikes or receives a few blows, becomes giddy. This giddines is much owing to excess of blood, and to its thickness, by both of which the head is affected. But both these defects are corrected in the course of training, and giddiness is prevented.

Its beneficial effects upon the stomach are proved by the appetite, which becomes much sharper by training. Persons trained are generally costive; because the food must not be of an opening quality; but as so much matter goes off by perspiration, other evacuations cannot be so abundant.

The great object of training, however, is, to obtain the benefit of a free respiration, without which nothing great can be performed, by man or horse, or by any other animal. Free and powerful respiration is a certain sign of good health, and is essential to a fresh colour of the face, to lively spirits, to cheerful feelings, and to the healthy and vigorous actions of the body. Training always appears to improve the state of the lungs, or to *improve the wind*, as it is said; that is to say, it enables a person to draw a larger inspiration, to hold his breath longer, and to recover it sooner after it is in a manner lost. A man is said to have *good wind*, when his power of respiration and continuing the active part of a boxing-match, lasts long; and a bad wind when he is soon disabled by the fatigue of personal exertion.

There is no part of the body, on which training has greater influence, than upon the skin. Clearness of the skin, is the best proof of a man being in a good condition; and the state of the skin is the criterion by which amateurs judge of a person being fit for exercise. During a course of training, the skin always becomes clear, smooth, well-coloured and elastic; the veins are distinctly seen through it; and when the hand of a person in a high state of training is held up against a lighted candle, the light appears to shine through it.—Even the skin of a fat man, when he becomes lean by training, does not hang loose about him, but becomes elastic and tight.

The ancients seem to have paid particular attention to the state of the skin, and for that purpose made use of the warm bath and of friction; but as they were accustomed to anoint the skin with unctuous matters, with a mixture of oil and wax, and even with dust, it was the more necessary to take every means of removing those impurities.

Training has a remarkable effect *upon the bones*, which get harder and tougher, and are less liable to be injured by blows or exercise.

By training, the shape is much improved; the belly, in particular, is reduced, which is absolutely necessary for a more free respiration. This is particularly the case with horses, whose bellies, swollen with coarse indigestible food, eaten in great profusion, are drawn into half their size in the course of training. The chest also is made more open; and it is a certain fact, that persons who are regularly and constantly exercised, as fencing-masters, &c. retain their appearance, carriage, and shape, to the last; which is much

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in favour, not only of their health, *but of their longevity.*

One singular effect of increasing strength is, that electricity has a much greater effect upon muscular and healthy men, than upon others, and more so than even upon children; the same quantity of electrical matter giving them a greater shock, probably owing to the greater resistance.

By these processes, the nature of the human frame is totally changed; and in the space of two or three months, the form, the character, and the powers of the body are completely changed, from gross to lean, from weakness to vigorous health, and from a breathless and bloated carcase, to one active and untiring; and thus the very same individual, who but a few months before became giddy and breathless on the least exertion, has his health not only improved, but is enabled to run 30 miles with the fleetness of a greyhound; or in a shortness of time hardly to be credited, to walk above a hundred; or, varying the object in view, to excel in wrestling, or to challenge a professed boxer.

13. *Effects on the Mind.*—The effects of training upon the mind are also of the highest importance. The stomach being cleansed, the digestion rendered better, the blood ameliorated, and every animal function improved, the consequences are, that the attention becomes more ready, the perceptions more acute, and the mental faculties not only brighter and more elevated, but are preserved longer in old age. The mind also becomes more courageous; corporeal sufferings are borne with patience; a command of temper, and a presence of mind are also acquired, and preserved, undisturbed, amidst pain and danger.

14. *Whether the effects are permanent.*—How far such effects are permanent, is a point that is much disputed. The temporary excitement of great strength, for a particular purpose, is certainly not calculated for permanency; but the state of health, after training, is always good, and not subject to complaints; and the acquired state of health would probably continue, if the system were persevered in. Many boxers indeed have lived long, or at least to the age of eighty and upwards; but many of the principal boxers have died young, owing to the excesses of every sort, in which they are apt to indulge after the training is over. Were it not for that circumstance, and the injuries they receive by blows in the body, they would live long enough. Blows on the head are soon recovered.

It is also remarked, that running horses, when trained, do not wear out sooner than other horses; on the contrary, they bear fatigue much better. Nor does training game-cocks shorten their lives; on the contrary, they live longer than common poultry.

15. *Reduction of Strength.*—Having thus seen how strength can be acquired, it was thought that it would also be a desirable circumstaace to ascertain the nature and effects of a practice not unusual at Newmarket, and at other places where horse-racing is an object,—that of reducing the weight of horse-jockeys, that they may be enabled to ride particular horses, without loading them with too much weight; even a small addition making a great difference in the course of a race, the success of which depends upon swiftness. Persons pitched upon for that profession will, of course, be light and slender; but they are often under the necessity of reducing their weight considerably, and that at a very short notice, sometimes in a week or ten days, to the amount of a stone and a half, and sometimes even two stones, though that is reck-

on-

oned a dangerous experiment. This is effected partly by diet, but principally by great exercise, and violent perspirations. Their diet, in general, consists of a small piece of bread, and sometimes a little butter with tea in moderation, for breakfast; fish, if it can be obtained; if not, a small piece of pudding, and less meat for dinner; tea in the afternoon, with little or no bread or butter; and no supper whatever. Instead of malt liquor, they take wine and water, one part wine, and two parts water. Their exercise is very severe, consisting of a walk after breakfast, of from ten to fifteen or sixteen miles, loaded with five or six waistcoats, two coats, and as many pairs of breeches. Those who do not like excessive walking, have recourse to Glauber salts. Sometimes even more violent measures are adopted. Besides privation of food, and violent exercise, they are put between two feather-beds, placed before a great fire or in a barrel, and sweated as much as possible. Even strong, powerful, and healthy men, have thus ruined their health; and such practices may ultimately terminate, either in death, or premature old age.

The following observations, which have occurred in the course of this branch of the inquiry, it may be proper more particularly to state:—1. When privation of diet is carried to any considerable extent, the stomach, weaned from food by every means, will not afterwards receive or retain it, and the consequences are generally fatal. 2. Common jockeys, who have been accustomed to be thus wasted, stand it better than gentlemen, to whom such practices must be more unusual. 3. It is hardly to be credited, how very soon jockeys, who have been thus wasted, recover their former state and weight; and, 4. Several jockeys are known to have been frequently severely wasted, without being injured thereby; and some of them have reached even an advanced age.

On the Utility of such Inquiries.

On the whole, the subject of athletic exercises seems to be well entitled to more attention than has hitherto been paid to it, *in a medical point of view*. Several gentlemen, who have been trained for amusement merely, declare, that they consider the science of boxing to be a most healthful, bracing, and manly exercise, and that the requisite training does a man good instead of harm. To be trained to running or walking also, is most healthful, if judiciously gone about, and not carried to any improper length; and those who have been trained, never look better, than immediately after their walking matches. The true cause, why persons trained to those exercises are in general short-lived, certainly arises from their dissolute lives, after giving up their respective occupations, and commencing *idle men*, as they generally do.

There is reason also to believe, that, by training men in a regular manner to boxing, and other athletic exercises, without meaning to engage in any personal contest, not only the general health might be confirmed, but that many diseases might also be prevented. In regard to this point, the evidence is extremely important. Jackson the celebrated trainer, states, that by training, the skin always becomes quite clear, even though formerly subject to eruptions: That it always appears to improve the state of the lungs, and consequently must be useful in disorders affecting that organ: That nervous disorders are always prevented by it: That there never was an instance of a trained man being paralytic: That a course of training is an effectual

tual remedy for bilious complaints; and that the gout may, in a great measure, by the same means, be prevented from recurring. These are certainly the assertions of a person, partial to the art he practises; but whoever considers deliberately the facts and observations above stated, must be satisfied, that they are not so groundless as at first glance might be imagined. Indeed, how is it possible that the body, by training, could acquire such strength and firmness, as it evidently does, without undergoing a change, which must have a material effect, not only upon the whole frame, but also upon every individual particle of it?

On the Deficiency of Churches in EDINBURGH.

AMIDST all the comforts and luxuries of our city, and much as it has been extended of late, I apprehend there is one article (which most people in Europe deem essential to every city) in which we are worse provided than any other town or village in his Majesty's dominions—This is churches, or places of public worship.

You will naturally understand, that, in what I am about to remark, I speak of the New Town, and new Extended Royalty; for our forefathers have provided us very amply in these respects in the Old Town. But it will scarcely be believed, by those who have not access to know the fact, that in the whole magnificent and widely-extended New Town of Edinburgh, and its vicinity, containing, at least *fourteen or fifteen thousand inhabitants*, there is at present *only one public church*, of the established religion of Scotland, for the whole inhabitants of the place. Of course, I do not include the West Church, because it is in truth entirely a parish, or rather country church, and has of itself to accommodate the most numerous parish in Scotland, containing, as we all know, upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. The consequence is, that the great bulk of the inhabitants of the New Town are at present, and have been for several years, completely without the benefit of church accommodation. And this is true not merely of the poorer orders, who are unable to pay high church rent, but even of the most wealthy, who are able and willing to do so; so that a vast proportion of the inhabitants are constrained to go to chapels, meeting-houses, tabernacles, &c. or to no church at all, for it is entirely out of the question to attempt going with our wives and families to the churches in the Old Town in wet weather, and in winter, &c. unless we should happen to keep carriages, which unfortunately, a great proportion of us do not find it convenient to do.

I would not have written this letter, had I not, after three or four years application, experienced the total impracticability of procuring, for love or money, a seat in either St Andrew's or the West Church: but it appears to me to be more easy to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. And I would only beg leave to ask, through the medium of your useful publication, why is not the church in Charlotte Square immediately set about? for we well know the town must build it soon, and the Magistrates themselves know *that they can be compelled to build it*, agreeably to the plan of the Square, &c. by Mr Adam; and it would be rather awkward, were we to refuse to pay our feu duties until this was done.

Or, why is not the church in the Circus, in the Bellevue grounds, built, if that situation be preferred? One

or other should surely be begun without delay.

I cannot believe what I lately heard asserted, by a person who *ought* to be well informed, *that it was intended to build a cheap church in one of the back streets*, to accommodate the inhabitants! A pretty proposal in such a town as Edinburgh, where all of us are building palaces, and where we have only one or two public buildings in the whole place! But this cannot be; it is impossible. I am perfectly aware of the expence of building such a church as either of those I have alluded to, but I am equally certain of the vast income it would produce, even after paying the ministers, and all other contingent expences; and I am very much misinformed, if a large income be not at present drawn from St Andrew's Church, after defraying all these charges. And, to conclude, if the Town-Council are unwilling to encounter such an expence at present, I will undertake, in the course of three months, to produce a list of subscribers, with sufficient security, to build either church on the most elegant plan, on condition of the subscribers being allowed to retain the property of the church, and to name their own clergyman.

The importance of this subject will, I hope, Sir, apologize for its length; and I am, always, your constant reader,

Presbyter.

Charlotte Square, Aug. 17. 1807.

P. S.—If the churches of Glasgow and Edinburgh be compared together, particularly their superb Cathedral and High Church, so judiciously and beautifully fitted up, or the magnificent new church presently building at the extremity of George's Street, what a pitiful figure will the metropolis be found to make, in most other respects so superior.

Sept. 1807.

On the Pleasure derived from the Beauties of Nature.

THE contemplation of the works of nature is the most refined enjoyment of the senses. It is a pleasure which we can at all times partake of, which seldom produces satiety, and which scarcely, even in the most uncouth productions, can generate feelings of disgust; for even in these, the associated ideas of design and utility, and generally the novelty of the sight, are capable of counterbalancing those emotions of dislike, which the object itself might be likely to create in our minds. The productions of nature, however, which are fitted to raise in us this feeling of dislike, are few indeed, when pu. in comparison with those which are ever producing in our souls emotions of an opposite kind. Who can behold, with indifference, the grandeur of the firmament of heaven, in the silence of night, or the awful sublimity of a rude landscape, where nature has shewn some masterly touches, in the magnificence of a huge cliff, or roaring cataract? A survey of these, raises in the mind of the beholder admiration and surprise, arising not so much from the novelty of the sight, as from the immensity of the view, and the ideas we are thence led to form of the power and greatness of the almighty architect. Here is an indescribable secret satisfaction, too, which we enjoy in the contemplation of what is grand or beautiful, in the works of nature, and which proceeds not from the degree of actual pleasure, which the object in question affords the mind, but rather from the state of complacent tranquillity, which is the consequence of our admiration. This state of mind is commonly the attendant of the liveliest enjoyment, which the great or beautiful object produces,

ces, and is highly favourable to the growth of contentment, and inward composure. The man who can discover in the productions of nature, a thousand charms which are imperceptible to persons of a less refined taste and understanding, who can gaze with rapture on the rising of the bright orb of day, and descry innumerable beauties in the various shades and tints of an evening sky, on which scenes others look with apathy, will feel his superiority, and will be thankful that he has been blessed with such a source of innocent and exalted enjoyment. Mr Addison seems to have well known, and felt this secret pleasure, and in a paper of the Spectator describes the person capable of enjoying it, with all his natural warmth and felicity. "He can converse with a picture," says he, "and find an agreeable companion in a statue. He meets with a secret refreshment in a description, and often feels a greater satisfaction in the prospect of fields and meadows than another does in the possession." It will be found that this capacity is not always the gift of nature; its rise sometimes depends as much upon the care and exertions of the person himself, as upon any mental qualification which is innate, or forms originally part of the constitution. It cannot be denied, however, that the seeds of taste are deeply seated in the human mind, and display themselves in every individual of the human species, since there is no one, even the most uncivilized, who receives not pleasure from the contemplation of what is beautiful. This, no doubt, will vary acording to the situation and pursuits of the individual, nor will it be expected, that a person unacquainted with the subtleties of music, will relish with enthusiasm the intricacies and variations with which the Italian airs abound; nor that a person who can derive no pleasure from a scene in nature, who for ever remains an uninterested spectator, even when every beauty combines to render the view most enchanting, can behold with true delight a well-executed painting, or can listen with ecstacy to the charms of a description. This cannot be, yet every one is pleased and fascinated by some beauty or other, very different in kind and degree indeed, but affording pleasure in proportion as the person possesses the capacity of enjoying it. This capacity, as I before hinted, depends greatly upon the education and situation of the individual. A person who has had the advantages of a liberal education, whose steps have never been ensnared in the trammels of vice, and who has spent the greater part of his life remote from the din of cities, in the silence of retirement, and in a place too where the romantic beauties of nature shine forth in their greatest perfection, will have a cultivated taste, even tho' his share of natural abilities has been proportionably inconsiderable. A refined taste will seldom fail to fall to the lot of those who are eager to possess it, and who follow proper means for its attainment. On the contrary, a person possessing a high degree of genius, will never enjoy a cultivated taste, if he is remiss or negligent in pursuing the proper steps for procuring it, or if he is engaged in pursuits which are injurious to its rise and progressive improvement. Instances to prove this occur every day, and they have often led me to regret, that persons to whom heaven has been so bounteous, should, by an improper early education, and the subsequent misapplication of their talents, lay the foundation of remorse and of misery, its never-failing attendant.—Such, we regard, with mingled feelings of admiration, pity, and hatred; we admire the splendour of their abilities, we pity their failings, and we hate them for continuing their pernicious habits. We cannot adduce a

better

Better instance to illustrate this point than Dermody, the Poet. He, thought he set out with the clearest views, possessed a high degree of natural genius, was raised from indigence by the generosity of his patron, and had the finest prospects, yet fell from every thing that is praiseworthy, and died prematurely and wretchedly, by the influence of early example, and the evil bent of his own disposition. On the other hand, when we turn our eyes to Bloomfield, the author of the "Farmer's Boy," though he was nearly in parallel circumstances, though he received not the advantages of an education such as Dermody enjoyed, yet because he was early trained up to piety and virtue, we meet in him every thing that can deserve the sincerest praise: the kind father, the tender husband, the good member of society. His genius bursts upon the reader in a blaze; the originality of his thoughts, the beauty and fluency of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers, are the subjects of wonder and admiration. He loved nature, for he was truly nature's child, and surely 'tis beautiful for a child to love its parent!

Glasgow, July 1807. } *A. J. B.*

On a certain Impropriety in the English Language.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AMONG the improprieties in the English language there is one, which, though very common, is not for this a whit the less absurd.

Nonsense, Sir, will be nonsense, whether it drops from the pen of an Athenian or a Bœotian*. What I have in view is the odd, (nay ridiculous) way of concluding letters, used almost in all epistolary addresses, viz. *Yours*, or, I am *Yours*, &c. Yours! what? for my heart I can't supply the et cætera with the smallest propriety: Yours, servant, friend, father, mother, brother, or sister. All this is absolute nonsense. How this mode of subscription should prevail almost universally, is to me inconceivable.

All I can say is, that the illiterate sign thus through ignorance, and the learned through mere inattention: and yet this error is very easily rectified; for, take away only the letter *s*, or instead of yours write your, and all is well. What Horace observes in his Art of Poetry, concerning living languages being in a perpetual flux, and the reason he assigns for it will not apply to the English language.

——Mortalia facta peribunt:
Nedum sermonum stet honos, et gratia vivax.
Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere; cadentque,
Quæ nunc sunt in honore, vocabula, si volet usus:
Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi.

ARS POET. l. 68. &c.

This, I say, will not apply to the English language, for this good reason, that as Mr Dacier observes there is a great differene between monarchies and republics. In Rome and Athens, all degrees of people were more frequently mixed together, from whence there was no sensible variation in their language: Among us the people have no commerce with the Court, and accordingly their language is quite different: besides, no custom, no fashion, will ever permit the coupling words together in the strange manner mentioned above.

Trifling as this observation is, I am

* I need not suggest, that the Athenians were the most sagacious, and the Bœotians the heaviest people of Greece.

am persuaded it is just; if then it may contribute to correct a vulgar error, you will, by giving it a place in your useful miscellany, much oblige

Your humble servant,

Edinburgh, 18*th Aug.* 1807. } *Walterus.*

Present State of the Grammar School at DUNDEE.

[We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers, the following letter upon the State of the DUNDEE ACADEMY, from the learned author of the Account of the Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler.]

To the Editor.

SIR,

I AM told it is generally expected, that I, who was known to be anxiously desirous of the establishment of an Academy in Dundee, should express, in some public manner, the opinion I have formed of its state and management; and I have therefore been prevailed upon to communicate this opinion to you, that, if you think proper, it may be inserted in your Miscellany.

Since Mr Duncan was Rector, I have been present at two public examinations of the Academy. One of these took place lately, in the presence of the Presbytery, when the students were examined in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. On both occasions, after giving all the attention in my power, I can most truly say, that no exhibitions of this kind ever gave me greater, or perhaps equal satisfaction. It is not possible for me to conceive that any course of Mathematical and Philosophical learning can be more comprehensive, more judiciously arranged, and better adapted to general use, than Mr Duncan's; or that knowledge can be communicated with greater care, simplicity, and success; and I accordingly found, with the greatest pleasure, that in all the various branches of the course, many of his students displayed a proficiency most honourable to their master and themselves, and which would have been creditable to any University.

I can also assert, what I have full opportunity to know, and what I count of the utmost consequence, that, at a time of life, when young people are most difficult to manage, Mr Duncan has found means to maintain, in the most complete manner, the just authority of a master, and to maintain it with the greatest ease and mildness.

In short, of all the improvements ever introduced in this place, and of all its civil institutions, I do not think there is one of greater importance to all ranks of the inhabitants than the academy, or that does greater honour to its patrons and founders. Parents will now have their sons educated, under their own eyes, in many of the most useful branches of human knowledge, instead of seeing them grow up in ignorance, or being obliged to commit them, in distant places, to the care of strangers: and their sons, in receiving instruction, will learn to employ their minds. The acquisition of knowledge in general will become easy to them, by the habits of thinking which their academical studies must produce; and what is of still greater importance, their morals may be expected to be guarded and preserved; for they will have a constant fund of useful and rational entertainment in their leisure hours; and the supposed necessity of resorting, in such hours, to the too frequent resources of frivolous amusement and vicious dissipation, will be removed. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. SMALL.

Nar-

Narrative of some Earthquakes which were felt at ALEPPO *in* 1759.

To the Editor.

SIR,

[From the date and the manner in which the following paper came into my possession, I hazard a conjecture upon it, viz. that it is very likely to have been the production of Dr Alex. Russell, the author of an erudite and pleasing work on "the Natural History of Aleppo *." Upon looking over that book the other day, I found that there were some passages in it which illustrated the following narrative; for that purpose, and for the information of your readers, I have subjoined them in the form of notes. As the book is splendidly printed and embellished, few of your readers, I doubt, are conversant with it; but the useful and curious knowledge it contains, and the acumen and industry which evidently appear in the execution of it, render it deserving of a wide circulation, which its present form circumscribes.]

Alexander Henderson.

"AS I recollect nothing in the way of business which I have not already wrote you about, and as I know not when this letter may get away, I shall, in the meantime, give you an account of the earthquakes here, which have thrown the people into a terrible consternation.

"The opening of this year was unusually dry; the summer temperate, and the autumn, though the rains came on towards the end of September, might be esteemed much drier than in other years. The Aleppo river has been very low all the summer, and its bed, from the first to the second mill, is, I believe, even now still without water. This phenomenon I at first thought remarkable, but have been informed that the scarcity of water complained of during all the summer, was occasioned by diverting the river into some rice grounds lately formed towards Aintab †.

"On the morning of the 10th of June a slight shock of an earthquake was felt here, and, as usual, soon forgot ‡; having, so far as we know, been

* You will observe, that the paper has the appearance of an extract from a letter. It may have been copied from a letter of the Doctor's to some of his relations in this country; or to his brother, Patrick Russell, who afterwards published "the Natural History of Aleppo," with his own corrections and additions; and also wrote a Treatise on the Plague in two quarto volumes.

† The river here mentioned is called the Kowick.

Dr Russell says, "The Kowick is reduced to a small stream by the time it reaches Aleppo: *having been let off into the adjacent fields in its way from Aintab*, as well as drained of large quantities of water for the use of the Aleppo gardens commencing at Heylan."

‡ There exists here, and in other places of the letter, a similarity of opinion upon earthquakes to those of Dr Russell: he makes mention of earthquakes as being so common as to be periodically felt and expected, he expresses himself to the following effect: "There are few years that earthquakes are not felt at Aleppo; but being in general slight, and so long a time having elapsed since the city has suffered much from them, the dread they occasion is only momentary: unless where the public happen to be alarmed by exaggerated accounts of what may have at the same time befallen other towns of Syria; and then, indeed, the return of such slight shocks as would have otherwise passed unregarded, spread universal terror *.

"When the shocks happen in the daytime, though smart, they often are not felt by people walking in the streets or in the crowded bazars, but in the silence of the night they are very dreadful, and make an awful impression on persons roused from sleep."

" * See an account of Earthquakes in several parts of Syria, in the year 1759, Philos. Transac. v. part 2." *Nat. Hist. of Aleppo, page* 72. *vol.* 1*st.*

been felt in no other place in any degree of severity.

"October the 30th, about four in in the morning, we had a pretty severe shock, (indeed the most violent I had ever felt,) which lasted somewhat more than a minute, but did no damage in Aleppo. In about 10 minutes after this first, there was a second shock, but the tremulous motion was less violent, and did not last above fifteen seconds. It had rained a little in the preceding evening, and when the earthquake happened the west wind blew fresh, the sky was cloudy, and it lightened.

"This earthquake occasioned little alarm among the natives, and even with the Europeans was the topic only for a day. But the subject was soon revived by letters from Damascus, where the same shock felt by us at Aleppo, and several other successive ones, had done considerable damage.

"From this time we had daily accounts of earthquakes from Damascus, Tripoli, Seidon, Acre, and all along the coast of Syria, but exaggerated in some circumstances, and so inaccurate in all, that we only know in general, that Damascus, Acre, and Seidon, have suffered injury from the earthquake, though less than was at first given out.

"Such stories, circulating among the people, rendered them more susceptiele of alarm, and an occasion soon offered where they feared that the worst of their apprehensions were to be realised. This happened the 25th of November. The morning had been serene, some clouds arose after noon, and the evening was remarkably hazy, with little or no wind. About half-an-hour after seven at night the earthquake came on, the motion at first was gently tremulous, increasing by degrees till the vibrations became more distinct, and at the same time so strong as to shake the walls of the houses with considerable violence; they again became more gentle, and thus changed alternately several times during the shock, which lasted in all about two minutes. In about eight minutes after this was over, a slight shock of a few seconds duration succeeded. The thermometer was at 58, and the barometer stood at 28, the mercury suffering no alteration. There was little or no wind in the night, the sky clear, except some clouds that hung about the moon. At a quarter after four next morning we had another shock, which lasted somewhat less than a minute, and was hardly so strong as that of the preceding night. The night of the 26th was rainy and cloudy; at nine o'clock we had a slight shock of a few seconds; the motion here appeared to be very deep, and rather undulatory than tremulous. The 27th cloudy and rainy. From midnight of the 25th, besides those now mentioned, four or five slighter shocks were felt, but I myself was sensible of none till the morning of the 28th, when we had a short pulsatory shock. The same day at two o'clock we had a pretty smart shock, lasting about 40 seconds. From this time I was sensible of no more, though others either felt or imagined several slight vibrations every day.

"However violent this earthquake was, or rather by the frightened people of Aleppo imagined to be, it is certain that, excepting in a very few old walls, the city bears no fresh marks of ruin, none of the oldest minarets having suffered. Its effects at Antioch were more formidable, many houses having been thrown down, and some few people killed.

December 7th. The earthquake of the evening of the 25th has proved fatal to Damascus; one third of the city was thrown down, and of the people, numbers yet unknown perished in the ruins. The greater part of the surviving inhabitants fled

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to the fields, where they still continued, being hourly alarmed by slighter shocks, which deterred them from entering the city, or attempting the relief of such as might yet be saved by clearing away the rubbish. Such was the purport of a letter I read this day, which was wrote from Damascus three days after the earthquake. Other accounts we have at this place make the loss of the inhabitants amount to 20,000; but in circumstances of such general horror and confusion little accuracy can be expected, and the Eastern disposition to exaggeration reigns at present universally.

"Tripoli has suffered rather more than Aleppo. Three minarets *, and two or three houses were thrown down, while the walls of numbers of the houses were rent. The Franks and

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"* Dr Russell gives a very interesting account of the mosques—and regarding the minarets, as an appendage of the mosques, says, "The mosques are numerous in Aleppo. Seven or eight of them are reckoned magnificent, tho' none have more than a single minaret or steeple, whence the people are summoned to prayers. The minarets stand on one side adjoining to the body of the mosque. They are sometimes square, but more commonly round and taper. The gallery for the maazeen, or criers, projecting a little from the column near the top, has some resemblance to a rude capital; and, from this, the spire tapering more in proportion than before, soon terminates in a point crowned with a crescent.

"The minaret of Ismael Bashaw's mosque makes a handsome appearance; it was built partly upon a plan given by an European, and was originally intended to have been a column with a regular capital: but the Bashaw, upon reflection, did not chuse to risque so conspicuous a deviation from common custom.

"Al Waleed, who succeeded to the Khalifat in the eighty-sixth year of the Hegira, is said to be the first who built or joined minarets to the mosques." "*Nat. Hist. of Aleppo*," *page* 16*th*, *vol.* 1*st*.

In chapter 4th, "Of the Mohammedan inhabitants of Aleppo," the Doctor speaks regarding the maazeen, and their office as, follows: "It is sufficiently known that the use of large bells is proscribed in Turkey: the people are summoned to prayer by certain criers, who, at the stated times, ascend the gallery of the minaret, and thence, in a very loud voice, chant verses as a signal.

"These criers are called Maazeen, and, though for that purpose attached to particular mosques, they are not always of the ecclesiastic order, but are often chosen on account of their voice, and, having very trifling pay, pursue their respective trades. Each mosque has usually one who officiates, and who, walking slowly round the gallery, directs his voice to all quarters. The great mosque has three or four who perform at the same time *. The Sabbath, agreeably to the manner of reckoning in the East, commences on the Thursday night, when the minarets of all the mosques are illuminated, by several rows of lamps round the gallery: the colonnade also of the mosque is illuminated. On the Friday, half an hour after eleven in the forenoon, the criers begin to chant from the minarets, and their number on that day is usually increased. At noon every one repairs to the mosque, where a service peculiar to the day is performed, and sometimes a sermon is preached by the Iman.

"It is not on the Thursday nights only that the minarets are illuminated. They are lighted up every night thro'out the month of Ramadan, at both Byrams, at other inferior feasts, and on occasional rejoicings on the birth of princes.

"Besides these illuminations, it is customary for private persons, on receiving good news from absent relations, or on their return from a long journey, to

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* The summons to prayer, is termed Adan or Azan, and the minaret itself, Maazinech, usually pronounced Maadanech, but it is also called Minareh."

and many of the natives have deserted the city, and remain in the fields.

"At Seidon, great part of the Frank khane * was overthrown, and some of the Europeans nearly escaped with their lives. Acre and Latakea have suffered little besides rents in some of the walls, but Japha, (8 hours from Acre,) was totally destroyed,

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to cause some particular minaret to be lighted up at their own expence, and to engage a band of five or six maazeen to sing from the gallery. The nearest mosque is chosen for this purpose, and the band, ascending as soon as it is dark, continue to sing incessantly two or three hours. Intermixed with prayers and hymns, the fashionable coffee-house airs and choruses are performed, and from that distance are heard to advantage. At the same time, the women assembled in the house rejoice in their manner; they have instrumental music, and, at intervals, respond to the chorus from the minaret, by a loud zilareet.

"The maazeen finish at ashee, (evening prayer) but the women continue singing and feasting till midnight. At the time when intelligence arrives from the Mecca caravan, and when the pilgrims return home, the whole city resounds with this noisy merriment."

Page 199*th*, *Vol.* 1*st.*

* In describing the public buildings in Aleppo, Dr Russell, enumerating the khanes or caravansaries, tells, that, "The public edifices next in importance are the khanes, or, as they are sometimes called, caravansaries. Of these, there are about twenty, which may be reckoned considerable, besides a number of less note dispersed in the city. The khanes are spacious solid stone buildings, usually constructed in a quadrangular form, and one storey high; of which the ground floor on each side is divided into apartments, arched above, and lighted only by a window in front, and the door. The storey above, instead of windows, presents an open gallery, or piazza, from which is a range of rooms, like the back rooms below. The stair cases leading to the first storey are on each side of the gateway; and the roof, as in most other buildings, is flat and terraced. The ground floor serves for warehouses, counting houses, lodgings, and sometimes for stables; the other floor is chiefly for the reception of travellers, who find lodging there at a very moderate expence. Most of these apartments are still worse lighted than the ground rooms, there seldom being windows backward. Mats are all the furniture provided by the khane, travellers bring the rest with their baggage.

"The khanes in the city are not like those on the road, intended solely for the accommodation of strangers; several of them are principally rented by the merchants of Aleppo, who prefer them as places of security for their goods, and as more conveniently situate for business. Adjoining to their warehouses they have a small chamber, plainly fitted up, where they may be found, from morning, till the afternoon prayer time, when they retire to their own houses, situated perhaps in remote parts of the town.

"Each khane has one gate only, which is regularly shut at sunset; but there is a wicket by which persons can have access at night. Here also is a chamber for an Aga, or superintendant, appointed by the proprietors to collect the duties on goods that enter, and to regulate other matters relative to the khane. Under him is an Oda Bashi, or porter, who constantly resides within the khane, and is a person of trust. The Oda Bashis are commonly Armenians. A fountain in the middle of the court supplies water, and there are always cook's shops and a coffee-house near the khanes for the accommodation of the merchants.

"The Europeans, from their first establishment, have been lodged in some of the principal khanes. Their houses are spacious and commodious; one house occupying the half, sometimes the whole of one side of the square. The piazza being walled up, large windows in the European fashion are made towards the court; the floors are neatly paved with stone, or marble, and the apartments enlarged, and handsomely fitted up. The warehouses are on the ground floor."

hours from Acre,) was totally destroyed, together with the greater part of the inhabitants.

"Such are the most authentic accounts we have from abroad; how much they contribute to calm the minds of the people at Aleppo you may easily imagine. Since the afternoon of the 28th several slight shocks have been felt, and many more formed by the power of imagination: for my own part, I have since that perceived none, excepting one, the evening of the 5th, which was pretty strong, but lasted not above 20 seconds.

"The weather for these two days has been gloomy and rainy, a change which people are willing to flatter themselves is favourable. It often lightens at night, and thunder is heard at a great distance."

Aleppo, Dec. 7th 1759.

Account of a Native of NEW ZEALAND *who was brought to* ENGLAND.

(*From Savage's Account of New Zealand.*)

SEVERAL offered to accompany me to Europe, and I selected one, whose countenance pleased me, for the purpose of bringing to England. He was a healthy stout young man, of the military class, and connected with families of the first consideration in these parts.

The parting with his relatives previously to our leaving New Zealand, was remarkably interesting. Moyhanger had remained on board the ship several days before our sailing, happy in himself, and determined to see the world; his friends and relatives came daily to see him—some approved, and some condemned his resolution; but Moyhanger remained unshaken, and the time arrived when he was to go through the ceremony of taking leave.

Sept. 1807.

The canoe containing his kindred came alongside, and as soon as it was made fast to the ship, Moyhanger's father came on board. After a little preliminary discourse the father and son fell into each others arms, in which situation they remained near twenty minutes, during which time the right eye of the father was in close contact with the left eye of the son: abundance of tears were shed, and a variety of plaintive sounds uttered on both sides. The venerable appearance of the father, who is of their religious class, made the scene truly interesting.

When the ceremony was concluded with the father, Moyhanger descended to the canoe, and embracing his mother, mingled his tears with her's, in a similar way to that which had just taken place between the father and himself—the same plaintive sounds were uttered, and evidently a great deal of affection expressed on both sides; but the time taken up in parting with his mother was not more than half of that which had been employed in taking leave of the father. His brother came next; when a similar scene of grief occurred, but of shorter duration: his sisters were embraced by him, but in a less ceremonious manner.

This interesting ceremony being concluded, Moyhanger ascended the ship's side, and all parties appeared chearful and happy.

In the early part of this parting scene, the appearance of affliction was so great, that I was induced to interrupt it, by desiring that no separation might take place between friends that were so much attached to each other; but I found that it was a matter of course, whenever a native quits his parents, and that I should offend all parties by retracting my permission for Moyhanger to accompany me.

I wished to make a parting present

sent to the venerable father, and I thought that some poultry might be acceptable: the old man declined every thing I could offer—however he had no objection to my making presents to any other part of his family, and we accordingly very soon got the better of this difficulty.

When the canoe left the ship, the father and mother kept spreading their arms, and looking toward heaven, as if supplicating the protection of a superior power in behalf of their son, during the whole time they remained within sight.

Our sailing from the bay was, for several days, prevented by adverse winds, after Moyhanger and his friends had taken a formal leave of each other, during which time their visits were several times repeated.

A day or two previously to our departure I had him equipped in European clothing: it was coarse, and such as is usually worn by sailors at sea; but however it pleased him and all his kindred: he appeared to assume a sort of superiority over his matted acquaintance, and they eyed him in a manner expressive of their idea of his being highly favoured by the fickle goddess. Moyhanger bore up against the last farewel with much resolution; but as our distance from the land increased, his feelings suffered exceedingly. The sun set beautifully over his native island, and his eye dwelt stedfastly upon it till darkness concealed it from further view. The recollection of scenes of youthful happiness, which he was leaving to traverse an element that affords but little of pleasure or repose, frequently brought the big tear into his eye. but Moyhanger was determined to be a man: he sung his evening song and retired to rest.

For several days following Moyhanger looked anxiously to the westward, the direction in which his native land had disappeared, but he soon recovered his spirits, and was not only merry himself, but the cause of mirth in others.

During the long and dreary course between New Zealand and Cape Horn, Moyhanger preserved a great degree of cheerfulness—his morning and evening song were never forgotten: he amused himself among the the sailors, and frequently exercised his talent for mimicry at their expense.

The distant view of Cape Horn gave him much satisfaction; I believe indeed that he began to apprehend that he had embarked on a world of waters in the literal sense of the word.

When we approached the land and discovered it covered with snow, he appeared to be a good deal disappointed, and concluded that he had done wrong in leaving a fine fertile country for one that appeared to be sterile in the extreme.

They estimate the value of land, by the quantity of potatoes it produces; and as there was no signs of cultivation here, Moyhanger was very glad to turn his back upon it, and we proceeded on our way to St Helena. Many sea birds seen on our passage were new to him, and attracted his attention, and the flying fish afforded him much amusement. He swam uncommonly well, as may be supposed; and in warm weather, the ship proceeding but slowly, he frequently indulged in bathing: upon one of these occasions a very large shark had nearly put a stop to poor Moyhanger's travels: we saw his danger and alarmed him, and he narrowly escaped the jaws of the ravenous monster. The shark followed the ship for some time: Moyhanger contemplated it with horror, frequently pronouncing the words kiouda eka, matta matta Moyhanger—very bad fish to destroy Moyhanger. At length, to his great joy, we made the island of St Helena.

The fine climate, the buildings on shore,

shore, and the numerous ships in the road, rendered the scene exhilarating to all on board; but Moyhanger was perfectly delighted: he danced and sung, and exclaimed, piannah miti, very good, very fine, repeatedly, and when I informed him that the island produced abundance of excellent potatoes, I believe his native country was almost forgotten.

During the interval between our coming to an anchor, and my taking him on shore, a salute was fired from the battery on Ladder-hill; his fear and astonishment were now excessive; he lay down on the deck, stopped his ears, and I believe thought that his final dissolution was at hand; however, as the firing continued, and he still remained unhurt he gradually acquired courage and confidence; but upon all similar occasions he expressed some uneasiness, and constantly stopped his ears, saying, mat ta matta teringa, it gives pain to my ears

We now went on shore, and nothing escaped Moyhanger's observation. The quantity of large anchors, ordnance, and other articles formed of iron, astonished him; he seemed to have hitherto entertained no adequate idea of our national wealth.—The military attracted much of his attention: he had a disposition to quiz whenever an opportunity presented itself, whether in the person or attire of individuals, and the dress of the garrison enabled him to exercise his propensity; he would sometimes make so free, in this respect, that in all probability he would have been roughly handled had I not been present to assure the offended party that no insult could be intended, and that his rudeness proceeded entirely from his ignorance of our manners and customs.

He approved very much of the buildings at St Helena, but of the island itself he had a very unfavourable opinion, frequently saying, Kiooda oota, very bad land.

The first time he saw a yoke of oxen his wonder was very great, having no idea of an animal of that size; and he soon after saw a man on horseback, which so much pleased him that he laughed heartily, and when the animal set off at a moderate canter, Moyhanger accompanied him up the valley: he then returned to me and expressed his approbation of that mode of conveyance. The regimental band delighted him exceedingly; indeed, for music of any kind, he had a very strong passion; I have seen him in raptures at a violin. Every thing was new, and most things pleased him. I introduced him to Governor Patten, who, I told him, was chief of the island: he was much pleased with the governor, and frequently repeated to me, Piannah tippechee-piannah.

St Helena does not abound in great variety, and Moyhanger, in a short time after our arrival, preferred the ship to the shore. He had acquaintances on board, and he found great amusement in fishing at which he was very expert. During our stay here he had another narrow escape from a shark: he was bathing one morning, when one of these voracious animals entered the road, and was within a short distance of Moyhanger, who reached the ship in time to save himself from destruction: unfortunately this monster of the deep was more fortunate upon another occasion; an officer of dragoons, on his passage from India fell a victim to his rapaciousness — We proceeded on our passage to England, and nothing material occurred to excite the attention of Moyhanger: it was however worthy of remark how much his sight and hearing were superior to other persons on board the ship: the sound of a distant gun was distinctly heard, or a strange sail readily discernible by Moyhanger, when no other man on board could hear or perceive them.

At length the long-wished-for land,

land, the land of promise to Moyhanger, appeared in view, and the abundant supply of fish, meat, and vegetables of an Irish port made a favourable impression upon him respecting our country. The number of ships, from which he estimated our wealth and population, was a constant source of wonder, which upon sailing up to the port of London became perfect astonishment.

I had dispatches for government, and it was necessary I should proceed to London from Cork, by way of Dublin and Holyhead. The ship was detained several days by contrary winds, during which time Moyhanger regretted my absence in a most affectionate manner.

Upon the arrival of the ship in the River Thames, I went to meet Moyhanger, who was very much pleased to see me. The great quantity of shipping, and the appearance of London altogether, excited a degree of surprise greater than any he had heretofore experienced; but it gave rise to a reflection that cast a gloom upon his countenance. He told me that in New Zealand he was a man of some consequence, but he saw that in such a country as he was now in, his consideration must be entirely lost: however, Moyhanger never took any thing to heart for any length of time, and he accompanied me to the shore with great cheerfulness.

This immense metropolis has amazed the most enlightened; it will not therefore appear extraordinary that an uncultivated native of the antipodes should be struck with the greatest possible degree of wonder. We landed at the easternmost part of the town, and had some distance to walk before we could procure a hackney coach: he had during this perambulation something to admire in every thing he saw. The shops with immense stores of ironmongery excited much of his attention; as we passed houses where those articles were presented for sale, he always observed to me, Piannah Oota nue nue tokee—very good country, plenty of iron. Commodities of real utility uniformly claimed his first consideration. The shops that exhibited articles of dress and ornamental finery excited his laughter; while those that displayed substantial cloathing appeared to give him real satisfaction. Through the part of the town we had to walk, there are many shops of the latter description; whenever he passed one he observed to me, Piannah, nue nue Kakahow —This is very good, there is plenty of cloathing.

The sailors had learnt him the familiar mode of address,—How do you do, my boy? Moyhanger found it useful in his walk, for the singularity of his appearance attracted much notice from the passengers: they frequently stood to gaze at him. Moyhanger had a vast deal of good nature, and whenever he observed this, he faced about and offered his hand, with, How do you do, my boy? His appearance intimidated many, and they withdrew from his proffered kind shake by the hand.

The coach gave him great satisfaction: when the horses first started off, the motion seemed to alarm him a little; but with me he soon gained confidence. He looked out on each side—then in front—then appeared thoughtful. I asked him how he liked our present situation, he replied, Piannah wurrie nuenue yaida —Very good house, it walks very fast.

As we passed through a number of streets in our way to my lodgings, at the west end of the town, nothing escaped his observation. The church steeples—the shops—the passengers —the horses and carriages, all called forth some singular remark. Of the height of the steeples he observed, Piannah wurrie tuwittee paucoora —Very good house, it goes up to the

the clouds. On noticing any singularities, decrepitude, lameness, or infirmity, in a passenger, he always remarked, Kiooda tungata, or Kiooda wyeena—Good for nothing man or woman. His eye was constantly seeking articles of iron, clothing, or food. Of some of the streets he observed, Nue nue tungata, nue nue wurrie, ittee ittee eka, ittee ittee potatoe—Plenty of men, plenty of houses, but very little fish, and very few potatoes.

I never could make Moyhanger pronounce the word England, therefore I was content to allow him to make use of Europe in its stead, which he pronounced without difficulty, Sometimes on our way he would draw a comparison between this country and his own, which appeared to give rise to melancholy reflections. He would say, Nue nue Europe, ittee ittee New Zealand.

We arrived at my lodging, where Moyhanger joined my servant boy, who had been his companion during our passage to England, and he appeared perfectly happy.

Soon after my arrival I introduced Moyhanger to Earl Fitzwilliam. I told him that his lordship was a chief, and Moyhanger entered the mansion with becoming respect.—The furniture and paintings pleased him highly, but with the affability of his lordship, and the Countess Fitzwilliam, he was quite delighted. Lord Milton and some noble relatives of Lord Fitzwilliam's were present, who all shared in Moyhanger's approbation. He was a great physiognomist, and approved or disliked at a first interview. The lines of his lordship's face pleased him more than those of any man of whom I had yet heard his opinion.

A marble bust, which represented his lordship, engrossed the whole of his attention for many minutes; he placed himself in a chair opposite to it, and contemplated the features with great admiration. He said, On his return to New Zealand he should endeavour to carve a figure in imitation of it. He whispered me whenever Lord Fitzwilliam turned his back, Piannah tippeehee—Very good chief; and with her ladyship and the company he was equally pleased.

The ornamental parts of the furniture did not make such an impression upon him as might be imagined: Of the mirrors, and other splendid ornaments, he merely observed, Miti—they are very fine; and while I thought he was admiring the more striking objects, I found he was counting the chairs. He had procured a small piece of stick, which he had broken in a number of pieces to assist his recollection. He observed; Nue nue tungata noho tippeehee—A great number of men sit with the chief.

Moyhanger departed highly delighted with his visit; he frequently requested me to repeat it, and often enquired after the health of the chief and his family.

It was extremely inconvenient to take Moyhanger to public exhibitions, or even to walk with him in the streets, on account of John Bull's curiosity: I therefore did not shew him so many of the lions as I otherwise should have done. I accompanied him to St Paul's cathedral: the vast dimensions of this pile of building appeared to astonish him: the space beneath the dome he contemplated with much satisfaction, but he dwelt with infinite pleasure upon the monuments of our great men.

A great source of entertainment to this native was observing the passengers, making a variety of observations upon their faces and persons, and not unfrequently laughing heartily at their expense.

Wooden legs amused him very much. One day he saw a man with two; he called me in great haste to

observe

observe the unfortunate fellow, saying, Tungata cadooa poona racoo—Here is a man with two wooden legs.

Noise or scolding he very much disliked; the dissonance of the London cries consequently displeased him; he would, upon these occasions, express himself, Kiooda tungata, or kiooda wyeena nue une mum mum mum—Bad man or woman to make such a noise.

Our markets afforded him much satisfaction, by enabling him to perceive that we were abundantly supplied with food; indeed the appearance of many of the passengers relieved him from any apprehension of want, if he had previously entertained any such ideas. Whenever he saw a corpulent man pass by he would say, Tungata nue nue kikie—That man has plenty to eat. How such an immense population could be fed was to him, at first, a mystery, seeing no appearance of cattle or cultivation; but the arrival of some droves of oxen, and the waggon loads of vegetables that constantly passed our house, soon relieved him from any apprehension on our account.

A favourable opportunity occurring in a few weeks after my arrival for his return, with Capt. Skelton, of the Ferret, South Whaler, who I knew would treat him with the greatest kindness, I was induced to recommend his departure. The ample stock of tools he took with him would render him superior, in point of riches, to any man in New Zealand: and there is not a doubt but the example of his success will induce many of his countrymen to try their fortune, whenever an opportunity for emigration may offer.

The regret at parting between this native and myself was equal on both sides; he held my hand at taking leave a considerable, time, during the whole of which he wept, and appeared to suffer exceedingly: I reminded him of his riches, and the man of consequence he would become upon his return to his own country—of his power to entertain all his friends by a recital of the wonders he had seen, and the knowledge he had acquired: he admitted it all, and the idea pleased him; but he left me shedding tears, and assuring me that I might expect him again when he had distributed his wealth, and made some family arrangements he considered of material consequence.

Scottish Review.

I. Considerations on the Interest of the County of Lanark in Scotland. By the late Sir James Steuart, Bart.

THIS little tract has lately appeared, in the 5th volume of the collection of Sir John Steuart's works, which was published at London in 1805. It is deserving of notice, both from the talents of the writer, (though we can by no means assent to many of the doctrines which he here advances,) and from the information which it conveys relative to the state of this county, and of Scotland in general, at the time of writing (1769.) We shall direct our analysis with a view to these two objects, beginning with the matter of fact which it contains.

Sir John begins with observing, that notwithstanding the great manufacturing and commercial improvements of Lanarkshire, she had, till of late, "sat among her sister counties on the lowest bench of the school of agriculture." Things, however, were now taking a turn. The flourishing state of Glasgow had raised the demand, and consequently the price of subsistence. An impulse had thus been given to cultivation. The extensive

tensive estates of the Duke of Hamilton, which from being entailed, had hitherto been let with large *grassums*, had now been the first to set the example of a better species of management. The consequence of this state of things had been a rise both in the price of commodities and in the wages of labour; to the great discontent of the commercial interest, who concluded, not very logically, that 'since high prices were useful to agriculture, they must be hurtful to trade.'

With regard to the wages of labour, our author observes, that wages, in his time, were much beyond what they had ever been before, insomuch that a day labourer could earn three shillings and sixpence, or even four shillings a-week. The former sum they could reckon upon with more certainty than formerly upon two shillings. This, joined to a cow's grass, and half a rood of ground for greens and potatoes, it was supposed might supply a family with the necessaries of life, provided the peck of oatmeal did not exceed a shilling. At present these wages are somewhat more than trebled; two shillings a day being, we believe, nearly the lowest ever given to a day labourer. The women gained twenty pence or two shillings a week by spinning.

The farms were still divided, according to the old system, into *infield* and *outfield*; the latter being to the the former as three, and sometimes as four or five to one. He observes however, that the farmers were generally sensible of the very defective nature of this system, and hence founds a reasonable hope of amendment.

With respect to the state of the roads he does not enter into any particulars, but merely states them to be miserable; and he seems to consider the tolls which could be levied from passengers as not likely to be sufficient for putting them into any better state. He therefore advises it to be done by the landed proprietors, and the town of Glasgow, without any view to such remuneration.

We shall now proceed to consider the doctrines which are advanced by our author in the course of this treatise. It may be proper to premise, that it is written with the view of discussing the propriety of the Forth and Clyde canal which was then in agitation. This subject, indeed, no longer possesses much interest. But as the reasoning applies not to it alone, but to other similar undertakings, and even to the corn trade in general; and as it is calculated to make a strong impression on a numerous and powerful class of the community, it may be proper to pay some attention to it.

His object is to shew that the proposed measure would be injurious to the landed interest of the county of Lanark. And his arguments will apply equally to all transference of corn from one district to another. Of this, indeed, he is perfectly aware, since he turns it against the free importation of grain from abroad, which it seems had at that time been permitted. Nor is his reasoning altogether devoid of plausibility. It rests upon a circumstance which we do not recollect that Smith has attended to, but which Steuart, enlightened by his peculiar situation, has clearly perceived

It is a most desirable object for the consumers of corn, that the price should not only be low, but that it should be liable to as little fluctuation as possible. The only effectual means of promoting this is by the corn trade, both foreign and internal. It enables the abundance of one district to relieve the wants of another, and thus makes the condition of the body of the people more equal and comfortable. Upon the former, however, the effect is different. The inequalities of price produced by the difference of harvests,

vests, tend to equalize his profits.—Thus when there has been a scanty harvest in his district, the deficiency in the quantity is made up by an increase of price; and he receives as great, or even a greater income, than in a year of plenty. But when corn is introduced from a quarter where it is plentiful, the price falls, and the farmer has at once small quantity and low prices to struggle with. Thus the same circumstance which renders prices steady to the consumer, renders the lot of the farmer uncertain and precarious. Sir James, himself a proprietor, zealously adopts the cause of the latter. Upon this ground he opposes both importation and the facility of internal conveyance which the canal was to afford; and complains grievously, that by the introduction of Irish oatmeal the price of that article had been reduced from a shilling to 9d. to the great loss of the farmer.

Nothing certainly can be farther from our wish to shew any disregard to the interest of so numerous so respectable and useful a part of the community. But we must still urge the following considerations against our author.

1. We believe it is universally allowed, that, in legislative regulations, the interest of the consumer is entitled to a decided preference over that of the producer. It would not indeed be for the interest of the former, that the latter should be placed in a situation of peculiar hardships; which, by discouraging cultivation, would diminish the quantity, and thus raise the price of commodities. But from causes, to be mentioned presently, there seems not much reason to apprehend such a diminition.

2. The prohibiting importation and every species of internal conveyance would not be sufficient to render the condition of the former quite equal and steady. Even in the most circumscribed district varieties will take place. The rain which enriches dry and sandy grounds, renders wet clay land unproductive. Heat is liable to the same vicissitudes.

3. When free intercourse is once generally established, the greater market, and consequently higher price which it affords to the farmer in the case of an abundant crop, will indemnify him for any loss he may have sustained by a scanty one. The former will then be likely to rise as much above *par*, as the latter had sunk below it.

4. The free conveyance of corn, by exciting emulation, and affording a market for the most ample surplus produce is essential to the encouragement of agriculture.—In the regulations upon this subject which prevailed in France under the ancient *regime*, Sir James may find the effects of his restrictive system completely exemplified. Accordingly, in another part of this very paper he has stated them in the strongest terms: "all exportation *, says he, was forbidden, even that from province to province; grain was a drug, agriculture languished; the body of the people were idle and miserable; manufactures, when set on foot, immediately fell into decay, except in the capital, and a few places where they were strongly supported by the weight of public money. Thus it appears that the corn trade, besides being beneficial to the body of the people, produces also advantages to the cultivator, amply sufficient to compensate for the inconveniences which it brings upon him.

Our author however is quite sensible of the advantages attendant on steadiness in the price of subsistence. He

* It is obvious, that if all *exportation* was prohibited, importation must have been prohibited also; since the one could not take place without the other.

He observes, that "nothing is more advantageous to trade than an uniformity in the price of subsistence at all times;" and this proposition he goes on to prove by some very sensible observations. But as he has exploded importation, which is the only effectual means of promoting this equality, some substitute must be found; and here he is driven indeed to a sad extremity. This is, '*by law*, to appoint the daily wages of the lowest class of the industrious to be raised in proper proportion to the market price of subsistence'.—And this most absurd and ruinous proposal is seriously discussed and even recommended by our author. It is true, he seems rather ashamed of his plan, and even sets out, as if he were going to refute it. The only objection however which he is able to muster, is that drawn from persons working for themselves; which he justly considers as a very trivial one. This reasoning is the more wonderful, since he himself has elsewhere (p. 312.) demonstrated in the most clear and satisfactory manner, that the thing is impossible, and that wages must always be regulated by the price which goods bring in the market.

We would finally observe, that this free conveyance of corn is essential to the establishment of manufactures. In the direction of their industry, some counties appear devoted to agriculture, others chiefly to manufactures. This division of labour, founded on situation and circumstances, is probably as beneficial to districts as to individuals. But it evidently could not exist, unless one county could draw supplies of subsistence from another, and unless that other had the means of disposing of its surplus produce. But the grand object of our author in this treatise seems to be, to secure to the county of Lanark the monopoly of the Glasgow market. He proposes that the canal should be given up, and instead of it, roads made through the county. He deprecates the introduction of grain from Ireland. Every thing in short is to give way to the improvement of Lanarkshire agriculture. On the very same principle, the supplying London with corn should be confined to Middlesex.

Upon the whole, while we still allow to our author the praise of good sense and extensive information, we must own, that our respect for his philosophical powers has not been increased by the perusal of the present tract. It is true, he is evidently biassed by his peculiar situation as a landholder. Not that we believe him absolutely to intend supporting his private interest against that of the public; but, like most men, he sees the public interest through the medium of his own.

Since we have found so much to censure in this performance, we shall make the author some amends by quoting two passages which give a favourable view of his judgement. The first relates to the management of the poor.

> Having confined the term of *poor* to the indigent only (who live by charity, forming a class still lower than any of the industrious,) we must now make some observations on the present state of them with us. It may be said, for the honour of this county, that however chargeable our poor may be to us, they are still no public nuisance, as they would be were they going about idle, as they are seen in many places. They remain at home doing what they can to provide for their maintenance. The funds which our fathers set apart for their support, added to the weekly contributions on Sunday, prove generally sufficient to make up the deficiency of their own labour; and when even these two supplies prove less than what is required, the proprietors of lands generously submit to a rate upon the parish for their relief.
>
> For this we may gather, how necessary a thing it is, that men of property and parts, as well from a principle of interest

interest as of religion, should examine into the state of the poor.

Timely endeavours should be used to prevent people from falling into absolute poverty, when in the decline of life. No duty of a pastor is more to be recommended, than that of informing himself of the methods fallen upon by inventive indigence to support life at the cheapest rate, and to turn the little industry which is compatible with this situation to the best account.—When he has acquired a perfect knowledge of the different degrees of indigence in the parish; and when he has communicated his observations, by way of instruction, in the house of every poor person, he may then have an opportunity of judging of their several dispositions by their endeavours to improve their poor situation; and he may greatly improve the poor's fund by a prudent distribution of it according to circumstances. It is a loss to society to have too many retreats provided for idle or even indigent people. Mankind, when void of ambition, are very apt to become lazy; and many, who, if spurred on by necessity, might become useful to themselves, willingly sink into idleness when they find an opportunity of indulging in an easier, though a poorer way of life, supported from the charity of others.

Cottages are the habitations of the indigent, as well as of day-labourers and of country mechanics. It ought to be an object of attention peculiar to the landed men of this county, *1mo*, To have their cottages properly filled, either with mechanics or day labourers. *2do*, To have the children of all such people early bred to industry. And, *3tio*, To prevent the farmers (out of interested views of present advantage) from granting such retreats to idle people; a thing which frequently ends in fixing such inhabitants as a parish charge in time to come. What a scandalous thing it is, to see a gentleman drawing part of his rent from a poor's box *! And yet I know examples even of this. I do not pretend to correct general abuses, or even to lay down a plan for it. I am satisfied to point out what it is within the power of many to correct in part.

P. 303.

The other gives a practical instance of the absurdity of the vulgar prejudices against dealers in corn.

To these discouragements under which the farmer labours, add, that the licentiousness of the commons who live in towns, and who are instructed by example to consider riot and disorder as very noble exertions of liberty, deter the merchant from embarking in the corn trade. The consequence of all which is, that the market of Glasgow, in what regards Cambusnethan meal, is supplied from day to day. If the roads are made impracticable by storms in winter—if the operations in the country, during seed-time and harvest, prevent the farmer from threshing out—if the Glasgow market takes a sudden fall, from an uncommon supply at a particular season; the consequence is, a stagnation from the upper part of the county, which either cannot, or will not carry meal to market on such occasions.

From these, and like circumstances, the price of meal is immediately raised, which distresses the manufacturer, without availing the farmer or meal-driver. It distresses the manufacturer, because he cannot provide against, or foresee, such augmentations on the price of his subsistence. It is no advantage to the farmer, because, from what has been said, we perceive that he cannot profit of a sudden rise of the market, and the sudden fall destroys the poor meal-driver, who commonly sells for his own account what he has bought on credit at the Cambusnethan market, upon which a very small loss at Glasgow puts it out of his power ever to repay the price.

The number of people all over this county, who have been ruined by a sudden fall in the Glasgow market, do abundantly prove the truth of what is here laid before the reader.

Further, would any one believe, that in the city of Glasgow there is not one person in trade who ever commissions one boll of meal in any parish or in any market, within this county? All the county can furnish is brought to Glasgow by the poorest class, (I may say in general) of our country inhabitants; and that not so frequently by way

* It is common in Scotland for the church-wardens to pay the master's rent, in name of a poor cottager.

way of carriers, as upon their own account. How precarious a market for the farmers is that of Cambusnethan! how precarious a supply for the city is what it draws from thence! Add to this, that in Glasgow I know of no merchant, who thinks it worth his while to receive into a magazine, or to buy up for his own account, what may on a particular market-day be brought to town beyond the common rate of consumption: consequently, the smallest redundancy of the supply occasions a fall; the smallest short-coming occasions a rise of prices. P. 336.

II. The Patriot; or, Wallace. A Historical Tragedy. Ballantyne printed. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

THIS drama is founded on the circumstances which attended the death of our great Scottish hero, and it follows the historical facts, without any material variation. It appears to be the production of a writer of considerable genius. We rather doubt, indeed, if his talents be much adapted to dramatic writing. In the present case, at least, the incidents are too meagre, and the speeches too long to produce that interest and animation which are expected in a production of that nature; nor does there appear any very nice discrimination of character.—There is, however, in many places, an energy of sentiment and beauty of description which proves it to be the production of no ordinary pen. The following extract may afford a very good idea of the general style. It is from a scene between Wallace and his wife Bertha:

Ber. Ah! meagre poverty outfaces thee,
And drives thee desperate, to a death that ends
At once thy woes, and gives a shred of flame.
Have you not seen the rude unletter'd boor
Rising from under her disorder'd wing,
Soon as the morning hails the grateful world,
Lead from the lonely shed, health, mirth, and love,
To cheer the field, whence innocence has bread.
Behold him, slowly, o'er th' enamell'd deli
Serene and cheerful walk. His sparkling eye
Bespeaks the gratitude that heaves his heart,
While musing o'er the labours of his hands.
His breast a stranger to each wayward thought,
Like genial nature round him, cherishes
The tend'rest seeds, by modest virtue strew'd.
He grateful takes the slender pittance given,
Delights to husband it, nay, if increas'd,
Fears in the gift he deems beyond desert,
A cold remonstrance of offended heaven.
The glowing flower, in noon-day splendor cropt
The blighted ear, he raises.—O'er his soul
Soft nature breathes her influence divine;
And while ambition stares on murdered friends,
He gives reluctant, e'en the lamb to bleed.
His faithful dog, the kid that round him plays,
For their protection thank him. He exults
To see the creatures of his labour thrive;
And set amid the healthful, blooming, babes,
That crown and soften all his pains and toil,
Distributing th' impartial, envied smile,
Ah! where the pomp and pageantry of kings.
Retire, my Wallace, to a life like this—
Fly, fly the path where death and ruin lie.
The virtuous breast needs not the aid of wealth,
To win contentment to her lone retreat.
The guileless, humble friend of heaven and man

Com.

Commands esteem, whoe'er may bear command.
Wall. And would thy Wallace be the friend of man,
If thus indifferent to his neighbour's woes?—
What do I see! Oh heaven! my progeny,
In direst flight cling to the ruffian knees
Of pamper'd villany, and wildly crave,
Yes, beg a crust of what their labour gave.
Denied, insulted, spurn'd, behold them turn,
With fisting ghastly, hopeless, seek the spot
Where they may open their proud hearts unseen.
And o'er the implements of barren toil
The dregs of sorrow wept, embrace the rock
That yet more lenient than the tyrant's heart,
Mourns in sterility, and make the bed,
The last sad bed of misery on earth.
Have they not curs'd their recreant father's name,
Their being, nature, have they spar'd their God?—
No; and on me the author of their woes,
The dreadful load eternally shall rest.
Oh! could my Bertha's tender soul, consign
To woes like these her unborn babe and me?
Sooner, sooner shall unpitying heaven
In vengeance turn, and terminate the race.
Ber. Then you will leave that head, to which your breast,
In happier hours has given so oft repose,
To bear, unbroken, the relentless shock
Of angry elements. Oh! leave that heart
That round thy guardian soul has warp'd its hopes,
'Till it despises aid from other hands;
Reft of its stay, unpitied, and appall'd
At every breath that sports with sad suspence,
How shall the breast, that long has known no want,
At once robb'd of its all, yet torn with hope,
Bear the delays of slow tormenting Time?—
He'll see me raving 'neath my anxious load,
As the wild mother sees th' o'erwhelming surge
Sport with her infant, nor advance one step
To mount my hopes, or sink me in despair.—
Oh! fondly would I in the fatal field,
Watch o'er thy bleeding corse, and close these eyes,
Whence my fond soul so oft has drunk delight;
But that's denied me too—my unborn babe
Blame not your mother, that so soon you're forc'd
Before the awful judgment-seat of heav'n;
But there accuse the enemies of man,
Who mangle nature even in the birth.
Oh! where the friend of hopeless innocence,
While baleful tyranny thus lords it o'er,
And mars the fairest, noblest works of heav'n:
Tears the fond wife from her protector's arms,
Precludes from life the germs of nature, spreads
Woe and destruction o'er a helpless land.
Wall. While o'er a prostrate world insatiate power,
Exulting, marks its course with blood, I see
Th' Almighty arm, the valu'd bosom bare,
And urge the trembling ruffian to the blow.
Ber. Alas! the plan eternal justice bids
Reluctant goodness follow. I will bear,—
Oh! by thy side, how proudly would I bear,—
Go, fond enthusiast, give thy valu'd blood
To seal the ruin of thy country. I
Embrace the cave, by duty sanctified,
And calmly give my all at thy command.
Yet, oh my Wallace! when the sea-beat crew
Have long pursu'd the fancied isle, their strength,
Their little all exhausted lavishly,
To fit the heart for gratulations: then

To

To see their hopes borne on the sullen blast,
And frowning death rise on th' o'erpeering wave,
Unheeding their confusion: what their thoughts?—
The beggar spurn'd from the unfriendly door,
Compell'd to stretch him 'neath the sheltering crag
His wither'd limbs, chill'd by the drenching rain,
So but a crust, and safety are his lot;—
Oh how they envy! Blame me not, my love,
Weak nature ne'er again shall shake thy soul;
But this fond heart would burst, should Wallace die,
Nor know one faithful bosom mourn'd his fall.
Wall. My lovely Bertha, we shall meet again.
Ber. Yes, there we'll meet, and there we'll dread no foe.
P. 65. [*Pointing upwards.*

Upon the whole, we would rather advise the author to renounce this kind of writing, and betake himself to descriptive and sentimental poetry in general, in which, with due attention, he may attain a respectable rank. Even in this view, however, he has faults to amend. Many of his images and expressions are strained beyond all due bounds of poetical licence. Thus,

the creeping *gait*
Of moments

All hate thee, *time*: the pris'ner knits his brows
And chides thy pace; but, 'scap'd the prison walls,
With folded arms he bids thee wait behind;
And when the *light, reflected from thy wings,*
First strikes his opening eye, the lengthen'd flash
O'erpowering his distracted sense, he sinks,
His folly execrating, and thy haste.
P. 96.

The same attempt at over refinement renders him often involved and obscure; nay, some passages are hardly intelligible. His elisions are often carried much beyond what the English language will bear. *'t might, would 't had, loose 'em, If' abjures*, are all equally unauthorized. And though the versification be in general good, yet deficient lines occur occasionally.

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

ESSAY on the authenticity of the poems of Ossian; in which the objections of Malcolm Laing, Esq. are particularly considered and refuted. By Patrick Graham, D. D. Minister of Aberfoyle. With an Essay on the Mythology of Ossian's Poems, by Professor Richardson, of Glasgow, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Key to the accomptant's guide. By James Morison, author of that work, 8vo 3s. 6d.

A treatise on the law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Letters of Credit in Scotland. By William Glen, Writer in Glasgow, 8vo. 7s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR Scott's new poem is to be entitled Marmion, or Flodden Field, will be comprised in six cantos, and will appear before Christmas.

Mr Mackenzie, whose ingenious writings are well known to the public, has prepared a complete edition of them, which is now in the press, and will soon make its appearance in eight volumes small 8vo. It will be accompanied with some additional pieces never before published.

A New Edition is preparing of "The Adventures of Robert Drury," during Fifteen years captivity on the Island of Madagascar. Containing a description of that Island; an account of its Produce, Manufactures,

tures, and Commerce; with an account of the Manners and Customs, Wars, Religion, and Civil Policy of the Inhabitants: To which is added, A Vocubulary of the Madagascar language. Written by himself, and now carefully revised and corrected from the original copy. In one vol. 8vo.

Literary Intelligence, English, *and* Foreign.

THE Account of the travels of Lord Valentia, in Asia and Africa will appear early in the ensuing winter, forming three elegant volumes in quarto, each illustrated with from twenty-five to thirty engravings. This work, in every point of view, claims a higher degree of public interest than any original book of Travels that has appeared in England for many years past.

The Queen and the five princesses lately visited a school on Mr Lancaster's plan, established by the Hon. Mrs Harcourt, at Clewer, near Windsor.—They staid near an hour and a half in the school-room, greatly admiring the plan of education, and delighted with the order, the happiness, and the improvements of the children. They left it with many expressions of the high gratification they had met with in this little field of benevolence, and not without subscribing liberally to the institution. The school was opened and organized by two young men from Mr Lancaster's Free-School in St George's fields.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin proposes to publish, in five volumes quarto, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert. In this edition it is intended to reprint the whole of Herbert, and to insert in their proper places his corrections and additions; copious notes, biographical and bibliographical, will be given, so as to form not only a history of printing in England, but a history of English literature. English bibles, chronicles, early poetry, plays and romances, will be particularly described; accurate and well executed fac-similes of the types and devices of the early printers, and a number of curious wood-cuts from rare books will be added, with a view to afford an illustration of the progress of engraving in Great Britain and Ireland; an account of the private presses in England; a list of books printed at the university presses of Oxford and Cambridge; and of those printed by Ruddiman, Bowyer, and Baskerville. It is intended to strike off sixty copies of this work on imperial quarto, each of the volumes of which will have three extra plates.

Miss Owenson has just finished a work on the State of Rustic Society and Manners, in the remote province of Connaught, which will be published in a few days under the title of "*Sketches*".

Mr Vancouver's recent Survey of Devonshire is almost completed at press, and will be published within the current month. The Survey of Cheshire, by Mr Holland, and of Inverness-shire, by Dr Robertson, will appear in October, completing twenty-five counties, in England and Scotland, of which statistical accounts will have been published by the Board of Agriculture.

A translation of Millan's journey in the South of France will appear in the Journal of Contemporary Voyages and Travels.

Dr Beddoes has a work ready for publication, entitled Researches Anatomical and Practical on Fever, as connected with inflamation.

Messrs. Dulau and Co. of Soho-square, intend to publish an English edition, with impressions of the original plates, of the magnificent work now printing at Paris under the title of *Voyage Pictoresque en Espagne*.

The Rev. Richard Burnett, of Bungay, intends to publish in an octavo volume, various English and Latin poems, translations, &c. to which will be prefixed an Essay on the composition and structure of Latin verse.

It is intended to publish, in the course of this year, Memoirs of the Voyages, Adventures, and extraordinary long Life of David Salmon, now living at Liverpool, the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion, commanded by Commodore Anson, with whom he sailed round the world. This narrative will contain an account of the vicissitudes and toils of nearly a century on

sea

sea and land, in various parts of the world.

The Lansdown Library of Manuscripts, has been purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, at an average of the valuation made by three parties, being 4925l. Mr Planta, the principal librarian of the Museum, estimated their value in the following manner:

Burleigh and Cecil Papers, 120 lots at 10l.	£. 1,200
Sir Julius Cæsar's Papers, 50 vols. at 10l.	500
Twenty-seven volumes of original Registers of Abbeys, at 10l.	270
One hundred and fifty volumes, at 5l.	750
Nine hundred and eighty-five ditto at 2l.	1970
Forty numbers of royal letters at 5l.	200
Eight volumes of Chinese Drawings	80
	£. 4970

The Petty Papers, amounting to fifteen volumes, were reserved by the family.

Mr Townsend proposes to publish a Work entitled, "Vis Veritatis, or the Progress of Truth;" containing the Elements of Government, in a description of the origin and nature of moral agency, and its effects on the government of families, associated bodies, provinces and kingdoms.

The various Works of the late excellent Dr Horne, bishop of Norwich, are about to be published in an uniform manner, in six volumes octavo, to which will be prefixed the Life of the Bishop, written by the Rev. W. Jones,

The number of persons who visited the British Museum in 1805, was 11,959; in 1806, 11,824; and from January to June 1807, 6815.

The author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, &c. announces the Military Annals of Revolutionary France, from the beginning of the last war to the end of the present year 1807, to be published by subscription, in four large volumes quarto. Besides maps of the countries which have been the theatres of war, and plans of encampments, sieges, and battles, these volumes shall be embellished with portraits of all the commanders in-chief, and of every other general who during the above period has been admired for genius or talents.

M. Fourcroy, Professor of Chemistry at Paris, having published an enlarged edition of his "Philosophy of Chemistry," a Translation of it by Mr W. Desmond is in the press.

The second Part of the "Medical Observer," containing an impartial account of quack medicines; copies of the specifications from the patent office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of quacks, &c. &c. will be published on the first of October next.

Mr Wilberforce's view of Christianity has been translated into the German language at Frankfort.

The first and second volumes of the Asiatic Researches have lately been translated into French, and printed at the imperial printsng office.

According to a recent consus of the population of Rome, the number of inhabitants is diminished in a very stricking degree; it is at presen only 134,973 persons of every age and condition. It was in 1788 upwards of 165,800 and in 1794 it was more than 167,000. The diminution appears to have been first perceived in 1798, in which year the number of inhabitants was 151,000.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the Fine Arts.*

IT appears from the experiments of M. COTTE, correspondent of the National Institute, that the differences between mercurial and spirit thermometers are much more considerable when they are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, than when they were placed within doors, or in the shade, and that this difference increases with the intensity of the solar rays. The greatest horary variation happens from 6 to 7, and more especially from 7 to 8 in the morning. It continues diminishing till 11: thence it increases till 2, and between 2 and 3 it diminishes a little.

The

The difference between the mercurial and spirit thermometer exposed to the sun is nearly the same from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The *maximum* of the thermometers out of doors in the shade takes place from 2 to 3, that of the thermometers in the sun from 3 to 4, and that of the thermometers within doors from 6 to 7 in the afternoon.

A new curvilineal saw has been invented by JOHN TROTTER, Esq. Soho square, who has been rewarded by the Society of Arts with their gold medal. A drawing and description of it will be found in Nicholson's Journal, Vol XVII. p. 334, or in the Transactions of the Society of Arts for 1806.

A machine for triturating and combining mercury with other substances, is described in the same Journal, vol. 17. p. 313.

From several eudiometrical experiments, and the analysis of air, by Messrs. Von Humboldt and Guy Lussac, these chemists suspected that all gases had the same capacity for caloric. The subject has been since more scrupulously examined by Guy Lussac. He found that the gases formerly observed had nearly equal capacities for heat, but that this property did not belong to all gases indiscriminately:—He also found, that the capacity of a gas for caloric, in a given volume, diminishes with the density; and that the capacities of gases for caloric, in equal volumes, are so much greater as their specific gravities are less.

Poetry.

The Delight of PRINCE OWEN KYVEILIOG.—A SONG.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

O Say, mighty Owen, why beams thy bright eye?
And why shakes thy plume, when the winds are so still?
What means the loud blast of the bugle so nigh;
And the wild warlike music I hear on the hill?
We are free, thou old wizzard! the Britons are free!
Our foes have all fallen, or shrunk from our view;
And free, as the bird of the mountain are we,
The roe of the forest, or fish of the sea.
My country!—my brethren!—my joy is for you.

Brave Owen, my old heart is fired by thine,
My dim eyes they glisten like tears of the morn;
Thy valour us guarded, thy wisdom has warded
The danger that threatened to lay us forlorn:
And when you and I have sunk into our graves,
When ages o'er ages Time's standard shall rear:
When the bards have forgot o'er our ashes to weep,
When they scarce can point out the place where we sleep,
That freedom shall flourish we've purchased so dear.

The arm that created our shores and our glens,
Design'd they unconquer'd should ever remain,
That Power who inspired the hearts of our clans,
Design'd them inviolate their rights to maintain.
Our castle the mountain, our bulwark the wave;
True courage and jealousy, buckler and shield:
We laugh at the force of the world combin'd,
And oppression shall fly like the cloud on the wind,
But the isles and the ocean to Britons must yield.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 3.

BILLS were brought in by *Mr Fergusson* to improve the harbour of Peterhead: by *Mr M'Kenzie*, to improve the harbour of Berwick; by *Gen. Fergusson*, to impose a duty of a farthing a pint on all ale brewed in Burntisland; by *Mr Campbell*, to extend the Royalty of Glasgow; and by *Mr Fergusson*, for repairing roads in the county of Lanark.

In reply to a question from *Mr Calcraft*, *Mr Percival* said it was intended to renew the bill constituting the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, if their labours were not terminated before its expiration.

Mr Rauber brought in a bill to prevent grants of offices in reversion.

Naval and Military Estimates.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the estimates for the naval and military services of the year, when the following votes were agreed to:—

130,000 Seamen and Marines.

Pay of the above	L.3,126,500
Victualling ditto	3,210,000
Wear and Tear of Shipping .	5,700,000
Advance for Sea Service . .	422,500
Half pay, Seamen and Marines	1,135,434
Re-building Ships of War . .	2,134,903
Hire of Transports	1,500,000
Sick and Wounded, at home and abroad	330,000
Total	L.17,559,337

Army.

The Secretary at War then moved for 115,795 effective men, exclusive of militia and foreign garrisons:

For Prisoners of War . . .	L.500,000
For Guards and Garrisons . .	4,710,623
Forces on Foreign Stations .	2,609,143
Plantations	250,214
Bounty and Contingencies . .	277,249
Staff	190,529
Militia and Fencibles . . .	2,493,644
Contingencies in ditto	620,452
Cloathing ditto ditto	157,317
Supernumeraries ditto	84,448
Allowances ditto	221,218
Increased value of Subsistence .	467,278
Half-pay Officers, and Land Service Allowance	186,982
Allowances to reduced Officers . .	5513
British Forces in America . . .	44,000
Chelsea Hospital	406,883
Kilmainham ditto	43,264
Foreign Corps in British Service	832,541
Royal Military College . . .	22,175
Royal Military Asylum	21,247
General Officers	18,461
Barrack Department	161,451

Ordnance.

For Land Service	2,278,197
Unprovided for in 1805 . . .	301,460
Ditto 1806	262,365
For Ireland this year	471,242

The question on the American intercourse bill was put for going into a Committee, which, after a few words, was agreed to; in which Mr Rose introduced a proviso, granting a power to the King, with the advice of his Privy Council, to suspend the said act, or any part thereof, if it should be found necessary. The act to continue in force for six weeks after the expiration of the next session of Parliament.

Saturday, July 4.

Sir Patrick Murray brought in a bill for widening and repairing the port and harbour of Leith, for making a new bason and quays, and for making certain new streets and roads around the same. Also a bill for erecting a county hall in Perth—a road bill for the same county, and a bill for making a navigable canal from the river Tay, by the south side of the town of Perth—All read a first time.

Monday, July 6.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, when the usual estimates for providing for Exchequer bills for the year 1806, and various sums for miscellaneous services, same as last session, were voted.

Mr Cochrane Johnstone moved, that there be laid before the House a return of the names of persons appointed Inspecting Field Officers of Volunteers. His object was to ascertain how many half-pay officers of the army had been appointed Inspecting Field Officers of Volunteers, as he understood, that out of 50 who had been ap-

appointed to that situation, few of them had ever been in the army at all.

The Secretary at War had no objection to the motion, and had risen only to state for the information of the House, that the persons who had been appointed were all men who had been in the army.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr Cochrane Johnstone presented a petition from Charles Elliot, upholsterer in Westminster, against George Galway Mills, Esq. returned a Member of this House. The petition stated, that while Mr Mills was in the King's Bench Prison for a debt of L. 1031 due to the petitioner, he had procured himself to be returned a Member of Parliament for Mitchell. The petitioner prayed, that the House would not give Mr Mills the means of evading the effect of the processes against him. Ordered to lie on the table; as was also another petition presented by Mr Cochrane Johnston from another creditor of Mr Mills. Several other petitions were presented by Lord Binning and Mr Moore, on the same subject, from other creditors. Ordered to lie on the table.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr Whitbread then rose, and commenced a speech with adverting to the many times he had before addressed the House on various subjects, in some of which he had been successful, and in others failed. But upon no former occasion did he ever rise with so much anxiety as he felt upon the present occasion. The turn which debates had lately taken in this House, had filled him with anxiety and deep concern, at finding public discussion converted from its real and pressing objects into mutual crimination and recrimination, at a moment when, more than ever, the critical and imminent condition of the State so peculiarly demanded regularity and uniformity in the deliberations of that House.

He had so far proceeded, when *Mr Dennis Browne* rose, and said, that there never was a more imperious necessity for enforcing the standing orders of the House, for strangers to withdraw.

Strangers were immediately ordered to withdraw, when there was a cry of *No! No! Shame! Shame!* But the gallery was cleared, and was not again opened during the debate.

We are, however, informed, that Mr Whitbread took afterwards a comprehensive but aggravated view of the internal and external situation of the empire; and after dwelling at great length upon all the various topics which so large a question afforded him an opportunity of touching upon, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the nation.

Mr Milnes, we understand, answered Mr Whitbread. He stated that the proposed inquiry would be vague and delusive; that it was an attempt to censure the late change of Administration, and to embarrass the measures of Government; that many of the grounds which had been urged by the Hon. Gentleman for going into the Committee, had equally existed during the continuance of the late Administration, when no such notice had been made by the Hon. Gentleman or his friends. Mr Milnes represented the state of the country to be such as required the exertions of the united energies of all descriptions of its subjects, which it was the object of this motion to distract. Looking to our resources, to the patriotism and valour of the country, he saw nothing to fear, but much to expect. Were we to countenance the exertions of our allies by examples of British valour—were we to evince, by our conduct, a conviction of the fact, that the path of peace was only to be found under the arch of victory, he had no doubt but the ultimate issue of the contest would be honourable to this country. With a conviction of these truths on his mind, and for a variety of reasons which he urged with great eloquence, he was so far from giving his support to the motion, that he should move, that "this House do now adjourn."

Mr Wilberforce, we are further informed, went at large into the question, with his usual ability, and alledged that he would give his support to any specific subject of inquiry, but must withhold his assent to the establishment of a Committee on principles that comprehended every subject of consideration, real or imaginary, which must consume much valuable time, without producing proportionate good. He strongly exhorted the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland to use their exertions to instruct and improve the condition of the people of that country; observing that it would go further to preserve the security and peace of that part of the empire than any political measure that could be proposed.

After a long debate, the House divided, For the Amendment, 322—Against it, 136—Majority for Ministers, 186.

Tuesday, July 7.

A letter from Mr Galway Mills, a Member of the House, was read by the Speaker, stating that, previous to his election, he had been in prison for debt on mesne process, and craving of the House to interfere, that he might receive the usual privilege of its Members. The letter, and the various petitions against Mr Mills, were referred to a Committee of Privileges.

Mr H. Thornton presented a petition from the Directors of the Sierra Leone Com-

Company, praying for 14,000l. as a compensation for transferring to the Crown their possessions on the coast of Africa.—Laid on the table.

PLACES AND PENSIONS OF MEMBERS.

Lord Cochrane rose to make the motion of which he had given notice. He began by saying, that at a time when the country was so heavily burdened, he thought it his duty, as well as the duty of every Member of that House, to use every means in his power to prevent the improvident expenditure of the public money. He thought there must be some extraordinary inducement to make Members covet a seat in Parliament, when he saw, in almost every day's public prints, advertisements offering very liberal prices for "seats in a certain Assembly;" and he was desirous that such persons as held sinecure places of profit and pensions from Government should be known to the public. He therefore moved,

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report to this House, an account of all the offices, posts, places, sinecures, pensions, situations, fees, perquisites, and emoluments of every description, paid out of, or arising from the public revenues, or the fees in any Courts of Law, Equity, Admiralty, Ecclesiastical or other Court, held or enjoyed by, or in trust for any Member of this House, his wife, or any of his descendants, or to be held or enjoyed by or in trust for him, or either of them, in reversion of any present interest."

Mr Bankes said, that the pension list might be had by any Member who chose to move for it, and he thought that confining this inquiry to any one description of persons would be invidious; and he could not but be surprised that it should be thought necessary now, which it had never been at any other time, to appoint a Committee with such inquisitorial powers.

Mr Curwen thought it was of no great consequence whether a precedent could be found for the present motion or not, when it must be allowed that the present were times of most unprecedented danger to the country.

Mr Whitbread said, the holders of sinecures and pensions must either consider that those things disgraced them, or that they did not. If they would say that they did not feel ashamed of them, he could not see why they should have any objection to stating them; and if they were ashamed of them, it was evident that it was a subject worthy of extensive investigation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished that the motion should be extended to all pensions, places, sinecures, and emoluments of office, held under the Crown: it would be easy to add a description of the person to the name, and then it would be immediately seen which of them were held by Members of Parliament. But he would wish to move expressly, that it should be an instruction to the Committee of Finance to report on all pensions, sinecures, and employments, except as to Commissioners in the army and navy, and collectors of taxes under 200l. per annum.

Lord Cochrane said, that his object in moving for a separate Committee was, that each Member of Parliament might directly state to the Committee what place he held, either directly or indirectly.

Upon a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 61—Against it, 90—Majority, 29.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards proposed his amendment, in the shape of an original resolution; which was agreed to.

Wednesday, July 8.

IRISH INSURRECTION BILL.

Sir Arthur Wellesley moved for leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of insurrection in Ireland, and to prevent the disturbance of the peace in that country. An act was passed by the Irish Parliament, in the year 1796, to prevent unlawful assemblies, and to authorise the Lord Lieutenant, on a report of the Magistrates, to proclaim any county where disturbances existed. The act had proved effectual for the suppression of the insurrection, as appeared from the acknowledgement of the leaders of that insurrection, before a Committee of the Irish Parliament.

Sir John Newport had no objection to the bill, but he thought that the shortest possible duration should be given to Bills which created such extraordinary powers. It was his opinion that the bill should be annual only.

Mr Grattan was concerned that a bill of that nature should be necessary. But as this and every other such bill was a violent measure, the period of such measures ought to be short, in order to shew the people that they had at least a reversionary interest in the Constitution.

Mr Whitbread thought that the measure had never been, and ought not to be, enacted for so long a period as seven years. [It was here suggested that the Act had been continued for seven years by the Parliament of Ireland in 1800, and would expire this Summer.] The measure he must look upon as necessary, inasmuch as a Committee of both Lords and Commons on both sides had agreed upon that point, and it had been thought necessary, and proposed by the late Ministry.

Leave

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, as also a Bill to prevent improper persons from having arms in Ireland.

Places and Pensions.

Mr Sturges Bourne moved for an account, shewing the state of Pensions on the Civil List, &c. since 1783. Ordered. He said, that the Parliament which declared the influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished, had passed an act, by which the amount of the pensions on the Civil List were reduced to 90,000l. and it was provided that they should never exceed 95,000l. His motion would shew, that that sum had not been exceeded since the act passed.

East India Finances.

Mr Grant presented a petition from the East India Company, praying liberty to raise money by the issue of bonds, until they could increase their capital.

Mr Creevey objected to the reception of this petition, without a previous investigation of the Company's affairs in a full discussion of the India Budget.

Mr R. Dundas said, this was a petition, not praying for any loan from Parliament, but merely for leave to raise money upon their own credit, by the issue of bonds *pro tempore*, until they could have time to raise it by the extension of their capital, as they had already the privilege of doing.

The petition was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Committee of Privileges.

Mr Rose brought up the Report of the Committee of Privileges, touching the letter of George Galway Mills, Esq. The report stated, that the Committee considered G. G. Mills, Esq. as a Member of Parliament, and resolved that he is entitled to Parliamentary privilege.

Mr Rose moved, that the House do agree with its Committee in this Report.

Mr P. Moore trusted, that the House would not be less tenacious in supporting its honour and dignity than in vindicating its privileges. The property now in question was no light matter. The petitions referred to the Committee charged against Mr Mills debts to the amount of 25,000l. and other petitions, he understood, were ready to be presented, charging 5000l. more. Was it then to be tolerated that any man should be at liberty to avail himself of the privileges of a seat in Parliament, to elude his responsibity to his creditors, and deprive them of all remedy for the recovery of their property? The creditors, in this case, did not wish to interfere with the privileges of the House, but were ready to bow to its decisions; they, however, looked up to its authority for protection to their property, more especially as they alledged, and were ready to prove, that Mr Mills had obtained his return to Parliament, merely for a temporary use of its privileges for a few months, which would enable him to escape out of the kingdom, and defraud his creditors.

Mr *Cochrane Johnstone* thought, that when a Member of that House had been charged with such flagitious conduct, it became the House to take up the matter, and fairly investigate it, either with a view to the vindication of its own Members, or the redress of the petitioners. But if nothing should be done in this case, he understood there were now five other persons in the King's Bench prison, for very large debts, who only awaited the decision of the House in this case, in order that if favourable to Mr Mills, they might profit by his example. He hoped therefore, that the House, before it would make an order for Mr Mills' liberation, would send back this report to the Committee for their farther consideration.

Mr *Elliott* was clear that the Committee of which he was a Member, was imperiously bound to make the Report now on the table, by the precedents before them; and even after they had come to the Resolution, they offered the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Moore) to rescind it, if he could shew them any precedent to justify such a proceeding. But with respect to the allegations against Mr Mills, he had no hesitation to say, that, if they were true, there was no man of honour or principle in that Assembly who ought not to be ashamed of sitting in the same House with him.

The report was agreed to.

Mr *Rose* said, it was his duty as Chairman of the Committee, to move, that the said G. Galway Mills be discharged; and it was accordingly ordered, that the said G. Galway Mills be discharged out of the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench.

Sale of Commissions in the Army.

Mr *Cochrane Johnstone* moved, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House an account of every Sum of Money received for Commissions, occasioned by death or demission, or in cases of promotion in which Officers have not been allowed to dispose of their Commissions, from 1st January 1795, to the present year, and to what purposes the said sums were respectively applied."

The Secretary at War said, he thought this was in some degree a kind of interference with the Prerogative of the King, whose sole right it was to dispose of Commissions. There were, he said, two purpo-

ses to which the money raised by the sale of Commissions was applied. The first was a fund for the benefit of half-pay Officers; the second, for providing for the widows of meritorious Officers, who fell in the service of their country, or who, by long and meritorious services, were deemed intitled to such rewards. These benevolent objects did great honour to the Commander in Chief, and were an immense saving to the Nation, which would otherwise have been obliged to pay these sums.

The motion was agreed to.

EAST INDIES.

Mr *Robert Dundas* brought up the Bill for the better Regulation of the Governments of Fort St George and Bombay, and for the better regulation of Banks in the East Indies....Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Friday, July 10.

SCOTS JUDGES.

Mr *Adam* moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order the proper Officer to lay on the table Copies of all Warrants for Pensions to Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, or to the Barons of the Exchequer, since 1786, particularly the Warrant for a Grant to Lord Stonefield, in 1793; and also for one to Lord Methven, in 1804, specifying the arrears paid to his representatives.—Ordered.

On the report of the Bill for prohibiting the granting of Offices in Reversion for the benefit of Survivors being read,

Lord H. Petty suggested that Professorships in the Universities of Scotland ought not to be granted in reversion. There was no such practice in the Universities of England. He therefore moved an Amendment to that effect, which was agreed to unanimously.

General Ferguson brought in a Bill for raising a fund for making provision for the Widows of Parochial Schoolmasters in Scotland.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Lord Howick adverted to the statement of Mr Foster the other day, that the Irish Grants were the same as proposed last Session. He understood there was a difference in the Grant to the Seminary for educating Roman Catholics at Maynooth, as it was proposed to take off the additional part, and to reduce it to the old sum.

Mr *Foster* had only said, that the Estimates were the same; he had not said a word as to the Grants. He saw no necessity for the addition—but he had no objection to postpone the motion. It was accordingly postponed.

ABUSES IN THE NAVY.

Lord Cochrane declared, upon his honour, that he was not actuated by a desire to take any retrospective view, or to throw blame upon any man—but to point the attention of Ministers to the grievances of a most meritorious body of men, in the anxious wish and hope, that they who had the power would apply the remedy. The Noble Lord said, his first motion would refer to the case of the Phœnix and Atalante; and with regard to the former, he read a letter from an Officer belonging to her, stating that she was quite unfit to keep the sea, although obliged to remain on service. This letter further complained of want of fresh provisions; and, eight days after it was written, the vessel went down. As to the Atalante, he witnessed her condition himself; and although, after a remonstrance as to her unfitness, she was surveyed by order, and pronounced unfit to keep the sea, yet she was wrecked a few days after she had been provisioned for six weeks; and indeed, he predicted it to the builder at Plymouth. After stating several other particulars, the Noble Lord concluded with making his first motion relative to the Phœnix and Atalante; which being seconded by the Hon. Mr Dillon,

Sir Samuel Hood expressed his astonishment at the statements and observations which he had just heard; which really were such that he had hardly thought it possible that they could have come from so gallant an Officer. If any thing of blame, said the Honourable Officer, attaches to the loss of the Atalante and the Phœnix, that blame is attributable to me and to Commodore Keates. But the fact is, that the loss of the Atalante was not at all owing to her having been in a bad state. She drove ashore in a swell upon a fine day, and if she had not been sound, her crew could not have been saved. But the Noble Lord could not ascribe blame in consequence of this vessel's going ashore. For such an accident was no proof of neglect on the part of the Officers. No censure could apply to them any more than it could to the conduct of the Noble Lord himself, when he lost his ship some time since. As to the Phœnix, that vessel perished in a gale of wind in St Andero Bay, where she was sent with a flag of truce. She remained four days in the bay, and, had the soundest vessel in the Navy been in the same situation in a gale of wind, she would have very little chance, if any, of escaping a similar fate. Indeed, there was ample proof that the Phœnix was not in a bad state—but when she was in port, the Lieutenant wanted to go ashore to settle his accounts, and was refused. There is the secret—and hence probably this charge I do not mean

to

to impute to the Noble Lord any disposition to state any thing which he does not himself strictly believe. But the Noble Lord, I know, has been misinformed, and when he comes forward with such information to breed discontent in the Navy, I find it my duty, as it is the duty of every man who respects the best interests of that body, to resist him. I am fully of opinion, that none of the Noble Lord's assertions can be maintained, (*a cry of hear, hear,*) and I see no good to which any part of his statements can tend. The tendency of his language being to excite the most injurious agitation, I shall ever deprecate it; I will oppose him and his motions.

Admiral Harvey followed Sir Samuel Hood, whose sentiments he highly complimented and cordially concurred in. He deprecated the attempts made perpetually to harrass a gallant meritorious old Officer (Lord St Vincent.) He had no hesitation in saying, that the grounds of attack appeared quite fallacious.

Admiral Markham never rose with more regret, because he did feel the utmost apprehension, that the effects of such a discussion as that provoked by the noble Lord, would do material injury to the discipline of the navy. In what condition, he would ask, was the Navy to be placed, if an inferior officer could bring his Commander in Chief to the bar of that House? With respect to the time a ship ought to be at sea, that depended on the necessity of the case, and not on the will of a Commander in Chief. But a good officer would not be forward to complain of such a thing. His Honourable Friend who spoke last, was thirteen months off Cape Finisterre, and his Honourable Friend who preceded him, was five months off Rochefort; yet neither were ever heard to complain. No: they knew their duty too well, and, like good officers, were reconciled to it. As to the injury to the health of the men, by keeping ships long at sea, he would say, that nothing was more erroneous than the notion of the Noble Lord; for the fact was, that it always so happened, that seamen came ashore to get sick, and went to sea to get healthy. (*A laugh, and cry of hear, hear!*) But for himself, he disliked the whole discussion, as extremely dangerous, and could not assent to the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not see any good reason that could induce the Noble Lord, and trusted the House would be very backward indeed in giving their assent to the motion. It was already proved, (if proof was necessary for a thing which stands on so broad and conspicuous a basis,) by those Hon. Members who have spoken, and were distinguished officers in the navy, that the Noble Lord had either misconceived the state of the navy, or had been grossly imposed upon. The motion might be brought forward from the best of motives; but, notwithstanding, it was both unnecessary and ill-timed; it was unseasonable, because it would harrow up the feelings of the relatives of those unfortunate sufferers, who perished on board these vessels; it was rousing up the embers of sorrow, for the loss of those even whom time had drawn over the veil of forgetfulness.

Lord Cochrane disclaimed any motives whatever on this occasion, except a regard to the good of the service. One of the Gentlemen (Admiral Markham,) who had spoken in reply to him, belonged to the Admiralty in the late Administration.—As wrong motives had been imputed to him (Lord Cochrane,) he might advert to that circumstance, and also that the services of that Hon. Gentleman had been much more conspicuous on *shore* than at *sea*.—The heroic Admiral had staid at home, and sent his particular friends, and those who had interest, to sea.—(A cry of "Order, Order," from several members, and of "Go "on, Go on," from Admiral Markham.) His Lordship proceeded to state, that young officers had been appointed to the command of squadrons instead of Admirals, and that the Noble Earl (St Vincent) had given these appointments to his Parliamentary Friends, instead of old and distinguished officers.

(*Mr Ward* here called to order, and the Speaker said, that the last sentence exceeded *all bounds of order.*)

The question was then called for, and the motion was negatived without a division.

Wednesday, July 15.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Mr *Foster*, in moving that the sum of 13,000l. (Irish currency) be granted for defraying the expences of the Roman Catholic Seminaries in Ireland, entered into a long statement on the subject. The additional sum of 5000l. by which double the usual number of Catholic Clergy would be educated at Maynooth, had been voted by the late Parliament on the recommendation of the late Administration. On inquiry, it had been found that a considerable part of that sum had already been advanced; that buildings were in a great state of forwardness, and if therefore the vote was now reduced to its original state, the 8000l. would be very much infringed upon by these circumstances. It was on this account that he now proposed the sum of 13,000l. to be voted for these purposes; but he begged to be

be understood as by no means pledging himself to repeat such a proposition in any succeeding year.

Mr Dillon read from a document he held in his hand a statement of the number of sinecure livings in Ireland, without glebe-houses or residences. He concluded with an earnest exhortation to the House, to adopt some modification of tithes in Ireland, as the best way of restoring the people of that country to content.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did think with the Hon. Gentleman that it was extremely hard, that any man should pass away an indolent life upon an opulent living, while a poor curate was discharging the duties of that office for the year round, upon a pittance scarcely sufficient to maintain him. He gave notice that it was the intention of his Majesty's present Government to submit to the consideration of the House, a measure for reducing the opulent livings, and out of their abundance making an allowance for the poorer curates. It ought to have been done before; he wished that the late Government had paid more attention to the Protestant Church in Ireland.

Lord Howick desired the Right Hon. Gentleman to look into the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, and there he would see the documents that would prove how far the late Ministers were guilty of negligence, with respect to Ireland; but such a charge carried with it all that boldness of assertion for which that Right Hon. Gentleman was so characteristic. The Noble Lord then adverted to the conduct of another Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Foster,) in coming before the House so totally unprepared, without having made the previous inquiries when he was in Ireland, and which he might have made as visitor of Maynooth College, a conduct that appeared to him to evince a culpable carelessness and levity.

Mr Foster—"The Noble Lord accuses me of neglect, of culpable levity, and carelessness. Let him tell me if he knows of any office from which I could have obtained the documents he alludes to; if he does not, he shews that his charge is one of as much levity and ignorance as the asperity with which it was accompanied."

Lord Howick—"If such be the intelligence of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, I cannot congratulate the Country on the appointment. It excites alarm in my mind, to see the Government of Ireland, in those critical and awful times, in such hands."

Mr Foster—"I think it totally unnecessary to reply to the language of violence, irritation, and disappointment, used by the Noble Lord."

Colonel Barry deprecated this discussion and irritation, which could be of no use, as they were agreed on all sides that this Resolution should be voted. He highly disapproved of the irritating language which the Noble Lord (Howick) had used to his Right Hon. Friend Mr Foster.

The Resolution was then agreed to unanimously.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the Bristol Harbour Bill,

Sir John Newport said, the bill sought a sum of 78,000l. while the proprietors derive immense profit from the tolls; he therefore could never consent to a grant of public money for such purposes. After some observations by Mr Bragge Bathurst in favour of the bill, and Sir Thomas Turton and Mr Dillon against it, the House divided, when there appeared, for the second reading, 55—against it, 88. The bill was consequently thrown out.

Sinking Fund.

Lord Henry Petty moved to go into a Committee on the Bill for the appropriation of the Sinking Fund.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that it was improper and unnecessary to adopt this measure, or to come to any Resolution upon it in the present Session. The measure had been already adopted so far as was requisite for the Ways and Means of this year. What it would be fit to do at a future period would be best determined by future circumstances. He entered into a variety of statements to prove, that by the plan of the Noble Lord, the most distinct disadvantage would accrue to the public, if they could allow themselves to be deluded by it.

The Motion was negatived without a division.

Irish Distilleries.

In the Committee on the Irish Distillery Bill, Sir John Newport insisted on the propriety of withholding the Bounties to Stills containing above five hundred gallons. These bounties gave an advantage of one shilling a gallon to these distillers. The smaller distillers could not go on under this disadvantage. He moved an Amendment to limit the duration of the Bounties to 1st November next.

Mr *Foster* defended the allowance to the larger Stills.—The Clause was rejected.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

EGYPT.

THE last accounts from Alexandria, dated July 10th, state that our troops in that city had been reinforced by two British regiments from Sicily; that they were all in good health, and had been plentifully supplied with provisions. The Turks had made no hostile movement to disturb their occupation of the place. But it was expected that orders would soon arrive for the evacuation of the post; and we sincerely hope that this may speedily be the case. After the determined resistance we have experienced in this quarter, any force we can spare for such a service, cannot be supposed equal to the accomplishment of any thing advantageous to the British interests.

The unfortunate fate of our brave countrymen in Egypt is strongly depicted by a young gentleman, now a prisoner at Grand Cairo, in a letter to his father at Gosport, of which the following is an extract, which will doubtless interest the feelings of our readers:—

"*Citadel of Grand Cairo, May 9.*

"You will, I have little doubt, be very much hurt to hear that I have found my way into a Turkish prison, where I have been two days. I had the misfortune to be taken in the disastrous affair of El Hamed, where a detachment of 700 men, from different regiments of the army, (before Rosetta) was completely cut up; not above 150 of them remained without being severely wounded; and not one of them returned to the army to give any account of our fate. Colonel M'Leod, of the 78th, commanded the party, and was killed. We lost three pieces of cannon. You may easily conceive what a narrow escape I had, when I tell you that the party I remained with, commanded by Colonel M'Leod in person, consisting of 275 men, were all killed to 30, of which 15 only escaped without being wounded. My poor horse saved my life, but at the expence of his own. I had dismounted and placed myself behind him (as did Colonel M'Leod, and the officer and a party of eight men of the 27th light dragoons.) when a ball struck him in the side exactly opposite to where I stood, and killed him on the spot. He had received a great many wounds before that. My groom (an Arab) was killed, and my servant wounded in six places; I had six camels belonging to Government, with their driver (a Maltese,) and an interpreter killed. I believe not an officer or man engaged in the affair had ever seen any thing to equal it before.

"The Turks drove the party I was with about a mile along the heights, when we found ourselves completely surrounded by the cavalry in our front, and infantry on both sides and in our rear. As our greatest loss took place on this spot, it was thought adviseable to attempt to cross a field, and join another party under Major Vogelsang, of De Rolle's regiment, which had formed into a square for the defence of the cannon. However, we had not half crossed the field, when the Turkish cavalry came in upon us and cut us up most cruelly. Capt. M'Kay of the 79th, and an officer of De Rolle's, were cut down at the same moment; a blow was made at me, which I evaded by failing; it struck my hat, and the sword cut it in two—finding I was not wounded, I immediately rose, and the same scoundrel made another cut at my neck, which I could not have avoided, had not Providence sent me an Albanese soldier to save my life, who received what was intended for me upon his musket. I then surrendered, and gave up my sword, watch, breast-pin, and about 70 Dutch ducats, public money, and about L.2 private; together with every thing I had in my pockets. I was afterwards obliged to lead a horse to the borders of the

the Nile (where the Turkish camp was, a distance of three miles from where I was taken,) with a wounded Turk upon it, and carry two muskets, without a hat, in a burning sun, and almost dying with thirst.

"I hope it will be the last time I shall ever be obliged to be led in triumph through a Turkish town. We were marched along amidst the acclamations of the people, and were received before the Pacha's Palace, with music playing and guns firing. After waiting in ranks for above an hour, we were ordered before the Pacha Mahomet Ali, who received us in a very becoming manner, and after telling us that he was very much the friend of the English, and regretting that politics should have brought us to this country as enemies, he assured us of his protection, and that we should receive the kindest treatment, which I am happy to say is the case, and we shall continue to experience it, I hope, as long as we remain here. Last night the Pacha came to the citadel, and sent for us to his apartment, where we were treated with the greatest familiarity, and passed away the evening until about eleven o'clock, in discoursing upon politics and military concerns. We have received great civility from M. Drovette, the French Consul, who has furnished us with clothes, money, and all we wanted. We form a very extensive mess here, being altogether nineteen officers, three of whom are wounded. Our dinner and supper never consists of less than 27 dishes, sent us from the Pacha's son's table, which we eat upon the ground with a coarse wooden spoon. As spirits are very scarce, we stint ourselves to a dram after each meal. Wine we never taste, which concerns me but little, as we have excellent water from the Nile."

FRANCE.

PARIS, *August* 17.

The Emperor has conferred new dignities on his Chief Military and Diplomatic Counsellors, as the reward due to their signal merits and services during the late campaign. M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, has been created Vice Grand Elector of the Empire, (Joseph Bonaparte is Grand Elector;) and Marshal Berthier, Duke of Neufchatel, has been created Vice Constable, (King Louis is High Constable.) M. Champagne is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in room of M. Talleyrand, and Gen. Clarke, Minister at War, in room of Berthier. M. Cretet succeeds M. Champagne, as Minister of the Interior.

The new dignities, however, of Talleyrand and Berthier, will still keep them about Bonaparte's person; and hence, though they will be relieved from the details of the Foreign and War Departments, he will be still able to consult them upon every emergency. It is difficult to say to which of the two Bonaparte is under the most obligations; to Talleyrand, whose diplomatic talents have consolidated his victories, or to Berthier, who, by his skill, promptitude, and presence of mind, gained the battle of Marengo. The sagacity and experience of Talleyrand will still therefore most probably direct, as far as Bonaparte permits his Ministers to direct, the order of foreign politics; though he may be desirous of being freed from the toil of official drudgery. Champagne, it will be recollected, is the Minister who was appointed to negociate with Lord Lauderdale. He is understood to be a man of moderation and good sense.

CELEBRATION OF THE FETE.

On the 15th, the day of the *Fete*, his Majesty having received successively her Majesty the Empress, and the homage of the Princes and Princesses of his family, of the Princes of the Empire, of the Ladies and Officers of his household, as well as those of her Majesty, and others of the Princes, Ministers, and great Officers of the Empire, the Diplomatic Body, and the Members of the First Corps of the State, proceeded to the Metropolitan Church, where the Emperor had arrived before them, with the Foreign Princes and the principal authorities. The houses in all the streets through which their Majesties passed were decorated with colours, flowers, devices, &c. while a considerable confluence of citizens expressed their joy and affection by loud acclamations.

The Metropolitan Church was ornamented with tapestry; the choir and the principal seats in the nave were occupied by the public bodies invited to the ceremony. Her Majesty the Empress, the Princesses, the Foreign Princes,

the Diplomatic Corps, the Ladies and Officers of their Majesties household, occupied the tribunes, which were richly decorated; a great number of persons of distinction filled the other parts of the choir and the nave, while the body of the church below was filled by the immense crowd that assembled on the occasion.

The *Te Deum*, composed by M. Lesueur, Director of his Majesty's band, was executed in a masterly manner by the musicians of the chapel.

When their Majesties returned to the palace of the Thuilleries, they received the same testimonies of the public joy and gratitude.

The day was entirely occupied with public games and fetes, while gaiety was displayed without any disorder.

In the evening there was an assembly at court, a general illumination, and a concert at the Thuilleries; and at nine o'clock a beautiful display of fire-works upon the Pont Neuf. When their Majesties appeared on the great balcony of the Thuilleries, to hear the concert and see the fire-works, the enthusiasm of the multitude was renewed, and the immense number that filled the garden of the palace made the air resound with the reiterated shouts of, *Long live the Emperor! Long live the Empress!*

Yesterday (Sunday) his Majesty the Emperor and King received a numerous deputation from the kingdom of Westphalia.

Immediately after mass, a Deputation of the Kingdom of Italy was admitted to an audience of his Majesty. The Patriarch of Venice spoke in the name of the Deputation. In his speech he expressed the sentiments of fidelity, love, and admiration, which the Italian people felt, and for which they had given it in charge to their Deputies to render due homage, at the feet of the Monarch, the conqueror, and pacificator. The Emperor replied in nearly the following words: "I approve of the sentiments which you express in the name of my people of Italy: I have experienced a particular joy in the course of the late campaign, at the distinguished conduct of my Italian troops. For the first time, since many ages, the Italians have appeared with honour on the grand theatre of the world; I hope that so happy a commencement will excite the emulation of the nation; that even the women will dismiss from them those idle young men who languish around their toilettes, or at least that they will not receive them till they are covered with honourable scars. For the rest, I hope, before winter, to make the tour of my Italian States, and I promise myself a particular pleasure in being in the midst of my inhabitants of my good town of Venice. The Viceroy has not suffered me to remain in ignorance of the just sentiments which animate them, and the proofs of affection which they have given me."

OPENING OF THE SESSIONS.

At five o'clock his Majesty went, with the accustomed ceremonies, to the palace of the Legislative Body, to open the session. His Serene Highness the Prince Grand Elector having obtained his Majesty's permission to present the Deputies to the Legislative Body nominated since the session of the year 14, for the purpose of taking the oaths, the list of these Deputies was read by M. Lejean, the Questor, and each of them came and took the oath at the foot of the throne.

The names having been called over, his Majesty thus addressed the Assembly:—

"Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body—Gentlemen, the Tribunes and Members of my Council of State;

"Since your last sitting, new wars, new triumphs, and new treaties of peace, have changed the political face of Europe. If the House of Brandenburgh, which was the first to conspire against our independence, still reigns, it owes it to the sincere friendship with which the powerful Emperor of the North has inspired me. A French Prince will reign on the Elbe. He will know how to reconcile the interests of his new subjects with his first and most sacred duties. The House of Saxony has recovered, at the end of fifty years, the independence which it had lost. The people of the duchy of Warsaw, and the city of Dantzick, have recovered their country and their rights.

"All nations unanimously rejoice to see the pernicious influence which England exercised over the Continent irrevocably destroyed.

"France is united to the people of Ger-

Germany by the laws of the Confederation of the Rhine—to those of Spain, of Holland, of Switzerland, and of the Italies, by the laws of our federative system. Our new connections with Russia are cemented by the reciprocal esteem of the two great nations.

"In all that I have done, I have solely had in view the happiness of my people, which is more dear to me than my own glory. I wish for a maritime peace. No resentment shall ever influence my determinations. I can have none against a nation which is the sport and victim of the factions by which it is torn; and which is equally deceived with respect to the situation of its own affairs, as it is with respect to that of its neighbours.

"But whatever result the decrees of Providence have assigned to the maritime war, my people shall always find me the same, and I shall always find my people worthy of me.

"Frenchmen, your conduct lately, when your Emperor was removed upwards of 500 leagues from you, has increased my esteem, and the opinion which I had conceived of your disposition. I felt a pride in being the first among you. If, during these ten months of absence and danger, your thoughts were turned to me, the proofs of affection which you have given me have constantly excited my warmest emotions. All my cares—every thing which related even to the preservation of my life, did not affect me, except on account of the interest that you felt for me, and the importance which that life possibly might be of to your future destiny. *You are a good and a great people.*

"I have considered of different regulations to simplify and improve our institutions.

"The nation has felt the happy effects of the establishment of the Legion of Honour. I have created different imperial titles, to give new splendour to my principal subjects, to honour remarkable services by remarkable rewards, and thus to prevent the return of all feudal titles, which are incompatible with our constitution.

"The accounts of my Ministers of Finance, and of the Treasury, will explain to you the prosperous situation of our finances. My people will experience a considerable diminution in the land-tax.

"My Ministers of the Interior will acquaint you with the works which have been commenced or finished; but what yet remains to be done is much more important; for it is my wish that, in every part of my empire, even in the smallest hamlet, the comfort of the inhabitants, and the value of the lands, may be encreased by the effect of that general system of improvement which I intend.

"Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body, your assistance will be necessary to enable me to attain this great object, and I have a right to place constant reliance on it."

This speech produced the most lively enthusiasm, and his Majesty put an end to the sitting, amidst repeated cries of "*Long live the Emperor!*" The same acclamations were heard in all the streets through which his Majesty passed on his return.

The Moniteur of the 11th of August contains a long series of resolutions of the Governor and Council-General of the Bank of France, which begins thus: "The Council-General of the Bank of France, considering that the peace given to the Continent gives reason to hope a general peace, and promises a great extent to French commerce: That the object of the institution of the Bank is to favour the circulation of capitals, and the lowering the rate of interest throughout the whole French Empire: That to give to its operations all the effect of which they are susceptible, the increase of capital decreed by the law of the 22d of April is become necessary:" It is then resolved, that there shall be an issue of 15,000 shares of the Bank of France, at 1,200 livres per share. The whole concludes with a resolution, that, from Monday the 10th of August 1807, interest shall be reduced to 4 per cent.

The Emperor having reposed from the fatigues of war, has been employed with the means of making the arts of peace flourish. While grand monuments were erecting, while immense labours were preparing for the embellishment of the capital, different projects are spoken of, with a view to the encouragement of letters; projects which have been

been reduced to order by a Minister, whom his wisdom has rendered dear to the arts and sciences.

One of those projects consists in the establishment of four Professorships of Geography, united to the College of France. There is to be a Professorship of Maritime Geography; two of Continental (one of Europe, and the other of the rest of the globe,) and one of Commercial and Statistic Geography.

With regard to history, there are to be ten Professional Chairs instituted; one of Ancient, comprising the Greek, one of Roman, one of the Middle Age, and one of Modern History; a Chair of the History of France, and one of Military History; a Chair of the History of Legislation, and another of that of Literature; a Chair of Ecclesiastical, and lastly, a Chair of Biographical History.

The fate of Portugal has been finally decided at St Cloud. General Junot, the governor of the city of Paris, has been nominated to command the army of 40,000 men, collected at Bayonne, for the subjugation of Portugal. Junot is invested with a diplomatic as well as a military character. The object in view is said to be the shutting out the trade of Great Britain from the Tagus; and this, the French papers tell us, will be effected in a very amicable manner.

The *Moniteur* of the 13th July contains a state paper, entitled, "An ordonnance of the Bishop of the Diocese of Quimper, on the subject of the conscription of 1808," and ordering the priests to supplicate the Almighty to put a stop to the persecutions which the Catholic Church suffers in Ireland. What became of the Catholic Church when Bonaparte was in Egypt? We know little of the Irish Catholics, but we know enough of them to be convinced that they will feel insulted at being made the object of the pity, and the prayers of the enemies of their country.

The King and Queen of Holland arrived at St Cloud, on the 27th of August, after a stay of nearly three months at the bath waters in Dauphiny. King Louis left the Hague rather abruptly in May last, having appointed six counsellors to manage the affairs of the state in his absence. It is said that a difference had arisen between King Louis and his brother the Emperor, in respect of some rigorous order which the latter had issued relative to the Dutch trade with England, and which the King did not enforce so strictly as he had been ordered. A second mandate was issued, on which the King left Holland in disgust. It is now conjectured that he has been sent for to St Cloud, to receive some salutary admonition regarding his future obedience to the Imperial will before he returns to his Kingdom. The mild manners of Louis have made him popular in Holland; and had he any power as a King, the restraints on the Dutch trade would have been greatly mitigated; but this is totally inconsistent with the ruinous policy of his brother, whose plans he must implicitly adopt, if he wishes to hold his Crown.

The city of Luxemburgh was thrown into the greatest consternation by a violent thunder storm, on the 25th of June. The lightning struck a powder magazine, in the lower town, which exploded in an instant. Two entire streets were destroyed, and a vast number of houses damaged. Eighteen persons were killed, and 40 severely wounded.

PRUSSIA.

Proclamation of the King.

The following proclamation, addressed by the King to his subjects of the ceded provinces, has been published at Konigsberg:

"You are acquainted, beloved inhabitants of faithful provinces, territories, and towns, with my sentiments, and with the events of the last year. My arms succumbed under the pressure of misfortunes; the exertions of the last remains of my army proved fruitless.—Forced back to the outermost borders of the empire, and even my powerful ally having judged it necessary to conclude an armistice and peace, nothing remained for me but to wish to restore tranquillity to my country. After the calamities of war, peace was concluded as circumstances dictated; the most painful sacrifices were required of myself and my house. What ages and worthy ancestors, conventions, love, and confidence, had united, was to be severed; my efforts, the exertions of all who belonged to me, were used in vain. Fate ordains a father to part with his children. I release you from all allegiance to my person and my house. My most ardent wishes for your prosperity attend

you

you to your new Sovereign; be to him what you were to me. No fate, no power, can efface in my bosom, and in the mind of my family, the remembrance of you.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

"*Memel, July* 24. 1807."

The following is an estimate of the loss of the Prussian Monarchy, in territory and population, by the peace of Tilsit:—The German provinces—The Old Mark, the Circle of Rotthus, the counties of Erfurt and Eichfeldt, a part of the Duchy of Magdeburgh (including the county of Mansfeldt,) the Principality of Halberstadt, the county of Hohenstein, Quedlinburg, Hildesheim, and Goslar, Cleves and Mark, Essen and Verden, Minden and Ravensberg, Langen and Tecklenburgh, East Friesland, Munster, Paderborn, Anspach, Bayreuth, and the county of Neufchatel.—These are estimated to contain 667 square miles, and 2,030,260 inhabitants. The loss which Prussia sustains in Poland is estimated at 2144 square miles, and 2,564,000 inhabitants. So that the total loss amounts to 2,811 square miles, and 4,594,260 inhabitants. After the treaty of Tilsit, there still remains to the Prussian Monarchy, 2823 square miles, and 5,261,740 inhabitants. Frederic II. when he ascended the throne, had only a territory of 2105 square miles, with 2,200,000 inhabitants.

It was no longer ago than in the year 1704 that Frederic I. crowned himself King of Prussia in the great Church at Konigsberg, and in three years from that time his Sovereignty was acknowledged by all the other Christian Powers of Europe. Exactly a century has elapsed, and what is the King of Prussia now?—*Sic transit Gloria Mundi*!

A considerable part of the French army in Brandenburg has marched for the north of Germany, where a large army is forming. But French troops still occupy the Prussian and Polish provinces, and the city of Dantzick. The port of the latter is blockaded by an English frigate and brig. Considerable estates in that part of Poland ceded to the King of Saxony, have been allotted to the French Generals, for their services during the war, and these are to be garrisoned by French troops.

EXPEDITION AGAINST DENMARK.

The following dispatches from Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, addressed to Lord Castlereagh, Principal Secretary of State, containing the details of the operations of the Forces under their command, have been published in the London Gazette of Sept. 5th.

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Wibeck, Aug. 16.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Lieut.-Gen. Lord Cathcart joined me, off Elsineur, on the 12th inst. Every disposition being made for the disembarkation of the army, this service was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 14th; but the wind not allowing the transports to move towards Copenhagen, it was not till last evening that I arrived at Wibeck, a village situated about mid-way between Elsineur and Copenhagen, and at this place the army was disembarked this morning without the smallest opposition. I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the proclamation which Lord Cathcart and myself have determined to issue on this occasion.

I am, my Lord, &c.

JAMES GAMBIER.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land.

Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory acceded to, and by so many foreign Powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the Continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggression to take measures to prevent the arms of a neutral Power from being turned against them. In this view, the King cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference; and his Majesty has sent negociators, with ample powers, to his Danish Majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the further mischiefs which the French meditate through the acquisition of the Danish navy. The King, our Royal and most

most Gracious Master, has therefore judged it expedient to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line in one of his Majesty's ports. This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent Powers, that his Majesty has farther deemed it a duty to himself and to his people to support his demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most determined and active enterprise.—We come, therefore, inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in self-defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

We ask deposit, we have not looked to capture; far from it; the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed, in the name, and at the express command of the King our Master; and if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her in the same condition and state of equipment as when received under the protection of the British flag.

It is in the power of your Government by a word to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you: but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason, and to the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

His Majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on a footing of a province in the most friendly power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.—The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take a hostile part, will be held sacred. Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced. Every article of supply furnished or brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially provisions, forage, fuel, and carriages, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced. Much convenience must arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts, to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them through the proper channels and departments of the navy and army; but as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principle of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations, and any peasants or other persons found in arms, singly or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigour.

The Government of his Danish Majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, this 16th day of August, 1807.

(Signed) JAMES GAMBIER.
CATHCART.

Head Quarters, Hellerup, before Copenhagen, 22d August 1807.

Journal of the Army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Cathcart, from the morning of the 14th August 1807.(Transmitted by his Lordship to Lord Castlereagh.)

August 14th. The fleet between Elsineur and Helsingborg—Calms and contrary winds—Transports assembled by brigades, each under the charge of one of his Majesty's ships.

15th. The fleet worked up to Wibeck, the reserve anchoring nearest the shore, covered by the Surveillante, and by several gun-brigs and bombs. Maj.-Gen.

Gen. Spencer's brigade, under convoy of Admiral Essington, with a division of the fleet, anchored higher up the Sound to make a diversion. Coast reconnoitred, and dispositions made for landing.

16th. The reserve landed at five in the morning, with the ordnance of a light brigade, and occupied the heights. The remainder of the infantry followed with the ordnance of another light brigade. A squadron of the 1st light dragoons, horses for the two brigades of artillery, and for the staff, were also disembarked. A flag of truce was received from Major-General Peyman, Commander in Chief of Copenhagen, requesting passports for their Highnesses the two Princesses of Denmark, nieces to his Danish Majesty, to go from Copenhagen to Colding, which were granted. In the evening, the army marched by their left in three columns by Nerun to Lyngbyl; the centre by Hermitage and Fortuna to Jagersborg, the left by the coast to Charlottenberg, and lay upon their arms.

17th. At day-break, the army marched by their right in three columns to invest the town. The left column established a post at Bagerne's Mill, and extended from Freborg to Emdrup.—That from Jagersborg by Gladsacks and Vanloes to Fredericksberg, extending to the sea on the right, and towards Falconergard on their left. The reserve from Lyngbyl marched by Bangede and Emdrup, and occupied the space between the two other divisions. Two brigades of the King's German Legion remaining at Charlottenberg to cover the disembarkation of the cavalry and park of artillery.

Major-General Spencer's brigade landed at Skoreshard, and marched into their post on the left of the line. All the divisions giving picquets to the rear to prevent surprise from the country. Head-quarters established at Hellerup. Transports assembled at Skoreshard, where the cavalry commenced disembarking. Princesses of Denmark come out of the city on their route to Colding, and were received with the honours due to their rank by the brigade of guards, near the palace of Fredericksberg.

The picquets of the left towards the town were attacked about noon:—at the same time the enemy's gun-boats rowed out of the harbour, and cannonaded the left of the line with grape and round-shot. The picquets drove in and pursued the enemy, and resumed their posts, part of the line having advanced to sustain them. His Majesty's gun-brigs and bombs having been towed as near the harbour as they could, opened a fire at a considerable distance upon the enemy's gun-boats, which, after a long cannonade, retired into the harbour.

18th. At day-break, the gun-boats renewed the attack upon the gun-brigs, trusting to the superior weight of their guns; the latter having, during the night, exchanged their carronades for eighteen-pounders; the gun-boats retired, but advanced again with increased numbers. A brigade of nine-pounders, from the park, having been brought to the mill, took them in flank, upon which they turned their fire to the lines, and after cannonading for some time, were driven in, together with their field-pieces, which advanced upon the road.

Engineers tools, &c. &c. having been disembarked, a work was begun at the mill, and considerable progress was made. The same day the cavalry moved to their quarters at Charlottenberg, Jagersborg, and Vanloes, with picquets in the country, and a chain of posts, supported by the 1st battalion of the King's German Legion from Lorgenfree and Kollekolle, under the direction of Brigadier-General V. D. Decken.

19th. The works carried on by parties of six hundred men, relieved every four hours. The gun boats attacked at day-break, but were driven off by the field-pieces, which were now protected.—Some of the pipes were discovered, which convey fresh water to the town from Emdrup. The frigates and gun-brigs having a favourable breeze, took their station near the entrance of the harbour, within reach of throwing shells into the town.

Four twenty-four pounders were brought into the battery at the mill.—Great progress was made in the work at that place, and in a howitzer battery in the rear of it, with traverses for the men.

Brigadier-General Decken surprised and took the post of Frederickswork, commanded by a Major, Aid-de-camp

to

to the Crown Prince, who capitulated with eight hundred and fifty men and officers, with a foundery and depot of cannon and powder.

The King's household, with part of his Danish Majesty's wardrobe, plate, wine, and books, were suffered to come out of the town to follow his Majesty, (who has withdrawn to Colding, in Jutland,) passports having been requested. Some gentlemen residing in the district of Copenhagen, and in the Bailiwicks towards Elsineur, having offered their services to accept the office of Magistrates and superintendants of Police in their respective districts, under the Commander of the Forces, an order was made for that purpose, and sent to be printed and published, and a commission was given in reference to a proclamation printed and published in German and Danish on the day of disembarkation.

20th. Farther progress made in the works. More ordnance landed and mounted. A patrole on the left having reported that a body of cavalry, with a corps of infantry in their rear, had been seen in front of Roeskilde, Colonel Rœden sent a squadron to reconnoitre them, which found them assembled near that place, and immediately charged and put them to flight, leaving sixteen, or eighteen men killed, and taking three prisoners and twenty-nine horses. The dragoons pursued the enemy to the gates of Roeskilde, where they were received by a heavy fire of infantry, and returned to their quarters. The Admiral came to head-quarters in the morning, and returned to his ship.

21st. Lord Rosslyn's corps disembarked in the north part of Keoge bay, with two batteries of artillery, sending round the remaining transports to Skoreshard. A strong patrole of cavalry and infantry was sent to cover his landing.

Progress made in cutting off the water. Further arrangements made with gentlemen of the country. Passports granted to Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark and his preceptor.

Notice given that no more passports can be granted:—at the same time a recommendation urged to the commanding general to consider the dreadful consequence of making a capital city of such vast extent stand a siege and bombardment like an ordinary fortress.—Great advance made in perfecting the works already in progress, which cover our left. A trench pushed forward, and new batteries erected 300 yards in advance. Brigadier General M'Farlane's brigade landed at Skoreshard. Great progress made in landing the battering-train and stores for the siege. Fascines made for a new battery on the right.—These works being completed will take the enemy's line of advanced posts in reverse, and will cover and secure the advance of the army to a new position.

August 22.—General M'Farlane's division joined the army, and encamped in rear of the head quarters. Lieut.-General the Earl of Rosslyn's division marched from the place of debarkation to Damhuis and adjacents. Arrangement and distribution settled for forming the park, and progress of providing for mortar batteries.

23.—The Earl of Rosslyn's corps joined the army, and took its position in second line covering the centre.

The battery on the left wing of the army (which is calculated to defend its advance from the annoyance of gun-boats) being completed, and mounted with thirteen twenty-four pounders, the construction of mortar batteries, under cover of the above, are in progress. The enemy, observing these movements, appeared yesterday to be collecting their praams and gun-boats near the harbour's mouth, in preparation for a powerful attack on our works. Our advanced squadron continuing in their position for defending the operations on shore, were, about ten A. M. attacked by three praams, (carrying each twenty guns) and a considerable number of gun boats (said to be more than thirty,) in addition to the fire from the Crown battery, floating batteries, and block-ships, which was continued for more than four hours.—The fire was returned with great spirit from the squadron, and some attempts were made to throw Mr Congreve's rockets, but the distance was too great to produce much effect from them.—About two P. M. the gun-brigs, which were farthest advanced, not being able to make any impression against so vast a force, were ordered to retire; and we find the squadron received no material injury. We have, however, to regret the

the loss of Lieut. John Woodford, of the Cruizer, with three men killed in the several vessels, and thirteen wounded. On the part of the enemy, it is believed that one gun-boat has been disabled or sunk, and one of the praams was observed to be towed out of the action disabled. The new battery at the mill opened, and, taking a part in the engagement, did considerable execution. Our loss, on this occasion, besides Lieut. Woodford, was three seamen killed, and thirteen wounded.

24.—The Admiral came ashore to confer with Lord Cathcart, respecting the co-operation of the fleet, and afterwards returned on board.

At three in the morning, the army was under arms; the center advanced its position to the height near the road which runs in a direction parallel to the defences of Copenhagen, to Friedricksberg, occupying that road and some posts beyond it. The guards at the same time occupied the suburbs between Friedricksberg and Copenhagen, flanked by a detachment of the 79th. They dislodged a piquet of the enemy, who in their retreat concealed 13 three-pounders, which have since been found.

All the piquets of the enemy fell back to the lakes or inundations in front of the place; our piquets occupying their ground. In the afternoon, the garrison shewed itself on all the avenues leading from the town, apparently with a design either to recover their ground, or to burn the suburbs. The several Generals immediately drove them in, each in his own front, and at the same time seized all the suburbs on the north bank of the lakes, some of which posts are within 400 yards of the ramparts.

Sir D. Baird's division turned and carried a redoubt, which the enemy had been some days constructing, and which was that night converted into a work against him.

The enemy set fire to the end of the suburb nearest to the place, the upper part of which was occupied by the Guards, and was now defended by them. In consequence of this general success, the works which had been intended and begun by us, were abandoned, and a new line was taken, within about 800 yards of the place, and nearer to it on the flanks.

25.—The mortar batteries, in the advanced line, made considerable progress A heavy fire kept up by the garrison on the suburbs and buildings near the lake, which were strengthened as much as circumstances would allow. The navy and artillery employed in landing ordnance and stores, and forwarding them to different parts of the line.

Lieut. General the Earl of Roslyn's corps, which had a considerable share in occupying the suburbs, relieved the reserve, which moved into the second line.

The enemy's gun boats made their appearance in the channel between Omache and Zealand, and cannonaded the Guards in the suburbs. Progress made in preparing a battery to protect the right from the gun boats. Frequent skirmishes with sharp-shooters on the right and centre, and several shells thrown from the lines.

The damage which several of the gun-brigs received in the action on the 23d has been repaired, and the vessels are again ready for service.

26.—Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the reserve, eight squadrons of cavalry, and the horse artillery, under Maj.-Gen. Linsingen, the 6th battalion of the line, King's German Legion, and the light brigade of Artillery belonging to the reserve, marched to Ruskeld Kroe. The gun boats made an attack on the left of our position, and were twice driven in by the Windmill batteries, one boat having blown up, and several others having suffered considerably. The Guards severely cannonaded by the gun boats; the enemy likewise attempted a sortie, but was quickly driven back.

27.—At day-break, the battery of four 24 pounders opened on the right, and drove in the gun-boats, one of which was much damaged. Sir Arthur Wellesley marched in two divisions to attack the enemy in front and rear at Koenerup, but he had moved up towards Kioge, upon which Sir Arthur took a position to cover the besieging army. General Peiman applied for an armistice of 36 hours to remove the patients from St. John's hospital. Four hours was proposed to him, which offer he did not accept, and several shots were fired through the said hospital.

28.—Progress made in landing and bringing forward ordnance and stores, as well as in making batteries and communications.

29.

29.—Sir Arthur Wellesley marched to Kioge, where he completely defeated and dispersed the enemy, taking upwards of 60 Officers and 1500 men, 11 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder and other stores. The patients at St John's hospital were removed to the chapel at Friedricksberg, and adjacent houses; the Danish General thankfully acceded to this removal, and declared that it was not fired upon by his order, or with his knowledge.

30.—Batteries nearly finished, platforms laid, and two thirds of the ordnance mounted. New battery planned and begun, near the Chalk Mill Wharf.

31.—The enemy attempted a sortie on the right before sunrise; and were stopped by a piquet of the 50th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Light. They persevered for some time, and were repulsed by the piquets with loss. Sir David Baird twice slightly wounded, but did not quit the field.

The Danish General Oxholm arrived with his Officers at Head quarters, when they were put on parole, and sent to their respective homes.

In the evening 1500 prisoners were distributed in the fleet.

The batteries in progress; all armed and completed, except the Chalk-miln-battery, which is close to the enemy.

The gun-boats attacked the in-shore squadron of light vessels; blew up one of them, and obliged them to retire; the gun boats, as well as the block-ship, having apparently suffered considerable damage from the batteries at the Windmill.

September 1.—The mortar batteries being nearly ready for action, the place was summoned. The answer arriving late, accompanied by a desire, on his part, to take the pleasure of his Danish Majesty, the reply could not be sent till the following day: during all these days, the enemy had fired from the walls and outworks with cannon and musketry upon the advanced posts, and has thrown many shells on all parts of the line, but has had no success, except in setting fire to some houses, and cutting some trees on his own side of the lakes.

(Signed) CATHCART.

[Here follows the report of Sir Arthur Wellesley, of a victory over the Danish forces at Kioge, on the 29th August, which is necessarily postponed till our next.]

SURRENDER OF COPENHAGEN AND OF THE DANISH FLEET.

This most important event was communicated in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*, on Sept. 16. containing the following dispatches from Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart to Lord Castlereagh.

Prince of Wales,
Copenhagen Roads, September 7. 1807.

MY LORD,

My letter of the 5th inst. will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that, previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your Lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles. (*See Lord Cathcart's dispatch.*)

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy.

I have the honour to be, &c,
J. GAMBIER.

Citadel of Copenhagen,
September 8.

MY LORD,

It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to your Lordship the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings, or irritate the nation, has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havock and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights, from his

Majesty's

Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing, from the quantity of shells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th of September, a letter, was sent by the Danish General, to propose an armistice of twenty-four hours, for preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armistice was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded and Lieut.-Colonel Murray was sent to explain, that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter of the 6th, Major-General Sir A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distiguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself, and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir Home Popham and Lieut.-Colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the capitulation was drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th.

The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieut.-General Burrard proceeded to take possession.

The British grenadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major-General Spencer, having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandiere, landed in the Dock-yard, and took possession of each of the line of battle ships, and of all the arsenal; the Danish Guards withdrawing when those of his Majesty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver stores, as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a state of the greatest ferment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers nor soldiers should enter it for some days; and having the command of possession from the citadel whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish Majesty, together with the police of the place.

We have consented to the re-establishment of the post; but all arrivals and departures are to be at and from the citadel.

This work is in good condition, very strong, and well stored with ordnance and ammunition.

The amount of the garrison of the town is not easily ascertained. The regular troops were not numerous; but the number of batteries which fired at the same time, together with the floating defences, prove that there must have been a very great number of militia and burghers, with other irregular forces; and their ordnance was well served.

Considering the advanced position in which his Majesty's troops have been placed for the last fortnight, our loss (highly as I prize the value of every officer or soldier who has fallen or been wounded) has been comparatively small.

The zeal, spirit, and perseverance of every rank in the army have been truly characteristic of the British nation; and the King's German Legion are entitled to a full share in this commendation.

All the Generals, and indeed each Officer, has rendered himself conspicuous, in proportion to his command, and the opportunities which have occurred, and opportunities have occurred to all.

The Staff have done themselves the greatest credit, and been of all the service that could be desired in their several departments.

General D'Arcy, the chief engineer, and every engineer under him, have given the most unequivocal proofs of science and indefatigable industry; the works under their direction have gone on with fresh parties without ceasing.

General Bloomfield, and the Officers and corps of royal artillery, have done great honour to themselves, and to that branch of his Majesty's service, of which

which their fire upon the gun-boats, and the rapidity and success of the mortar practice, afford sufficient proofs; nor is the distribution of battering ordnance, and of so much ammunition at so many points in this extensive line, in so short a period, a small proof of the method and resources of that corps.

Lieut.-Colonel Smith, with the 82d regiment under his command, held the post at the Windmill on the left, which, for the greater part of the time, was the most exposed to the gun-boats and sorties of the enemy; and the unremitting attentions of that officer claim particular notice.

By the naval blockade, the force opposed to us has been limited to the resources of this and the adjacent islands, separated only by narrow ferries; and almost every wish of assistance has been anticipated, and every requisition of boats, guns, and stores, has been most amply and effectually provided for with the greatest dispatch and the most perfect cordiality; and every possible attention has been paid, and every accommodation given, by every officer in that service, from Admiral Gambier downwards.

A battalion of seamen and marines, with three divisions of carpenters, were landed on the 5th, under Captain Watson of his Majesty's ship Inflexible; and had the effort been made, which would have been resorted to in a few days, if the place had not capitulated, their services in the passage of the ditch would have been distinguished.

I send this dispatch by Lieut. Cathcart, who has become for some time my first Aid de Camp, who has seen every thing that has occurred here and at Stralsund, and will be able to give any further details that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed—4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

Missing—1 serjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed.

Lieutenant Lyons, of the royal artillery; Ensign Robert Dixon, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Rudoff, of the 1st regt. light dragoons, King's German Legion; Ensign Jennings, of the 23d foot, or Royal Welsh fusileers.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Captain Hastings, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Suter, of ditto; Captain During, 1st bat. King's German Legion: Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, in the shoulder and hand, slightly; Ensign Bilson.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATON for the Town and Citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Sir Home Popham, Knt. of Malta, and Captain of the Fleet, and Lieut.-Col. George Murray, Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the British Forces, being thereto duly authorized by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic Sea, and by Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, Knight of the Thistle, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in Zealand, and the north of the Continent of Europe, on the one part; and by Major-General Walterstorff, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, Chamberlain to the King, and Colonel of the North Zealand regiment of infantry, Rear-Admiral Lutken, and I. H. Kerchoff, Aid-de-Camp to his Danish Majesty, being duly authorized by his Excellency Major-General Peyman, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, and Commander in Chief of his Danish Majesty's forces in the island of Zealand, on the other part.

Art. I. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel.

Art. II. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the dock-yards.

Art. III. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and store-houses belonging thereto.

Art. IV. The store-ships and transports in the service of his Britannic Majesty

jesty are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

Art. V. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise, within the before-mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

Art. VI. From the date of this capitulation, hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

Art. VII. No person whatsoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all civil and military officers in the service of his Danish Majesty shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. VIII. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole shall be released from its effect.

Art. IX. Any English property that may have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities, shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective Commanders in Chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, the 7th day of September 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifie par moi, (Signee) PLYMANN.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 16.

Captain Collier, of his Majesty's ship the Surveillante, arrived at this Office this morning with a dispatch from Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Prince of Wales, in Copenhagen Road, 7th September 1807, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,

The communications which I have already had the honour to transmit to you, will have made the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the proceedings of the fleet under my command down to the 2d instant; I have now to add, that the mortar batteries which had been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken round Copenhagen, together with the bomb vessels, which were placed in convenient situations, began the bombardment in the morning of that day, with such power and effect, that, in a short time, the town was set on fire, and, by the repeated discharges of our artillery, was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th, when a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the General commanding the garrison sent out a flag of truce, desiring an armistice, to afford time to treat for a capitulation. After some correspondence had passed between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, certain articles were agreed upon, of which I have the honour to transmit you a copy. From these their Lordships will perceive, that all the Danish ships and vessels of war (of which I enclose a list) with the stores in the arsenal, were to be delivered up to such persons as should be appointed to receive them on the part of his Majesty. I accordingly appointed Sir Home Popham for this purpose, and having made the necessary arrangements for equipping them with the utmost dispatch, I have committed the execution of this service to Vice-Admiral Stanhope, in whose ability and exertions I can place the fullest confidence.

I am happy, on this occasion, to express the warm sense I entertain of the cordial co-operation of the army, by whose exertions, with the favourable concurrence of circumstances, under Divine Providence, ever since we left England, our ultimate success has been more immediately obtained. I must also convey to their Lordships, in terms of the highest approbation and praise, the

the conspicuous zeal and earnest endeavours of every officer and man under my command for the accomplishment of this service; and altho' the operations of the fleet have not been of a nature to afford me a general and brilliant occasion for adding fresh testimony to the numerous records of the bravery of British seamen and marines, yet the gallantry and energy displayed by the advanced squadron of sloops, bombs, gunbrigs, &c. which were employed under the command of Captain Puget, to cover the operations of the left wing of the army from the Danish flotilla, ought not to be passed over in silence. I have beheld with admiration the steady courage and arduous exertion with which, on one occasion in particular, they sustained for more than four hours a heavy and incessant cannonade with the Danish batteries, block ships, praams, and gunboats, in a situation where, from the shoalness of the water, it was impossible to bring any of the large ships to their support.

I feel it my duty to make a particular acknowledgment of the aid I have derived from Sir Home Popham, Captain of the Fleet, whose prompt resources, and complete knowledge of his profession, especially of that branch which is connected with the operations of an army, qualify him in a peculiar manner for the arduous and various duties with which he has been charged.

I herewith inclose an account of the killed and wounded.

I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Captain Collier, whom I have charged with this dispatch, for any further particulars they may desire to know.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER."

An account of Killed and Wounded on board the advanced squadron, on the 23d of August, 1807.

Cruizer—Lieutenant Woodford, killed. Fearless—2 seamen, killed; Lieutenant Williams (slightly,) 1 seaman, and 4 marines, wounded. Indignant—1 seaman, killed; 1 seaman, wounded. Urgent—1 seaman and 1 marine, wounded. Valiant's Launch — 3 seamen, wounded. Africaine's Boat—1 seaman, wounded. Total—4 killed, 13 wounded.

List of Killed and Wounded by the explosion of the Charles armed transport, attached to the advanced squadron, on the 31st August 1807.

Belonging to the Valiant—2 seamen killed; Lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr Philip Tomlinson, Master's Mate, (since dead of his wounds,) and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport—Mr James Moyse, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded.

A list of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the Capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's forces, Sept. 7. 1807.

Christian VII. of 96 guns—built in 1803
Neptune, of 84 guns—1789.
Waldemaar, of 84 guns—1798.
Prss. Sophia Frederica, 74 guns—1775.
Justice, of 74 guns—1777.
Heir Appar. Frederick, 74 guns—1782.
Crown Prince Frederick, 74 guns—1784
Funen, of 74 guns—1787.
Oden, of 74 guns—1788.
Three Crowns, of 74 guns—1789.
Skiold, of 74 guns—1792.
Crown Prss. Maria, of 74 guns—1791.
Dannemark, of 74 guns—1794.
Norway, of 74 guns—1800.
Princess Caroline, of 74 guns—1805.
Detmarsken, of 84 guns—1780.
Conqueror, of 64 guns—1795.
Mars, of 64 guns—1784.

Frigates.

Pearl, of 44 guns—1804.
Housewife, of 44 guns—1789.
Liberty, of 44 guns—1793.
Iris, of 44 guns—1795.
Rota, of 44 guns—1801.
Venus, of 44 guns—1805.
Nayade, of 36 guns—1796.
Triton, of 28 guns—1790.
Frederikstein, of 28 guns—1800.
Little Belt, of 24 guns—1801.
St Thomas, of 22 guns—1779.
Fylia, of 24 guns—1802.
Elbe, of 20 guns—1800.
Eyderen, of 20 guns—1802.
Gluckstadt, of 20 guns—1804.

Brigs.

Sarpe, of 18 guns—1791.
Glommen, of 18 guns—1791.
Ned Elven, of 18 guns—1792.
Mercure, of 18 guns—1806.
Courier, of 14 guns—1801.
Flying Fish—1789.
And 23 large gun boats.

On

On the 17th September, a Supplement to the *London Gazette Extraordinary* was published, containing the following documents, and other proceedings which led to the Surrender of Copenhagen, &c.

On the 23d August, Admiral Gambier issued a Proclamation for the blockade of Stralsund, to prevent the French from transporting troops to the assistance of the Danes.

On the 2d September, Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart sent a summons to General Peyman, in which they say, "We summon you to surrender the place, for the purpose of avoiding the further effusion of blood, by giving up a defence which it is evident cannot long be continued. If you will consent to deliver up the Danish Fleet, and to our carrying it away, it shall be held in deposit for his Danish Majesty, and shall be restored with all its equipments, in as good a state as it is received, as soon as the provisions of a General Peace shall remove the necessity which has occasioned this demand. The property of all sorts which has been captured since the commencement of hostilities will be restored to its owners, and the Union between the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Denmark may be renewed. But if this offer is rejected now, it cannot be repeated. The captured property, public and private, must then belong to the captors; and the city, when taken, must share the fate of conquered places.

J. GAMBIER.
CATHCART."

To which General Peyman answered: "Our Fleet, our own indisputable property, we are convinced is as safe in his Danish Majesty's hands as ever it can be in those of the King of England, as our Master never intended any hostilities against yours. If you are cruel enough to endeavour to destroy a city that has not given any the least cause to such a treatment at your hands, it must submit to its fate; but honour and duty bid us reject a proposal unbecoming an Independent Power; and we are resolved to repel every attack, and defend to the utmost the city and our good cause, for which we are ready to lay down our lives. The only proposal in my power to make, in order to prevent further effusion of blood, is to send to my Royal Master, for learning his final resolution, with respect to the contents of your Letter, if you will grant a passport for this purpose. PEYMAN."

To this the British Commanders replied, "It is with great regret that we acquaint you that it is not in our power to suspend our combined operations during the time necessary for consulting your government. We have done the utmost within the limits of our authority in offering to you, at this moment, terms as advantageous as those which were proposed to prevent a rupture. We shall deeply lament the destruction of the city, if it is injured; but we have the satisfaction to reflect, that, in having renewed to you, for the last time, the offer of the most advantageous and conciliatory terms, we have done our utmost to save the effusion of blood, and prevent the horrors of war."

Admiral Gambier then issued an order for detaining Danish vessels; in consequence of which, the ships under his command had sent into that anchorage, sixty sail, which he had kept, in order that, if circumstances should have made it expedient, in treating for the Danish Fleet, to agree to deliver up all private property that had been taken since the commencement of hostilities, the said vessels might have been restored to their proper owners: But the Danes not having accepted the proposals made to them for the above purpose, it was his intention to send the said vessels to London under proper convoy, to be dealt with according to his Majesty's pleasure.

Head Quarters before Copenhagen,
MY LORD, *September* 3, 1807.

Forty-eight mortars and howitzers of different natures being in battery, and twenty twenty-four pounders, I proposed to the Admiral to summon the place on the first instant, offering the terms which we had agreed to propose at this period, for the reasons stated in my dispatch of the 31st ult.

At half past seven in the afternoon, all our batteries opened for the first time, and the town was set on fire by the first general flight of shells. It was afterwards on fire in another quarter. The Navy also threw some shells, and the firing continued on shore twelve hours, without producing any overture on the part of the garrison. The enemy's fire

was

was very slack during the night, and progress has been made in the new works of attack.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Lord Visc. Castlereagh.

Here follows the correspondence respecting the Armistice: General Peyman sent a Letter on the 5th, proposing an Armistice for twenty-four hours, to settle the terms of a Capitulation.

Lord Cathcart replied,

"The same necessity which has obliged us to have recourse to arms, on the present occasion, compels me to decline any overture which might be productive of delay only; but to prove to you my ardent desire to put an end to scenes which I behold with the greatest grief, I send an Officer, who is authorised to receive any proposal you may be inclined to make, relative to Articles of Capitulation, and upon which it may be possible for me to agree to any, even the shortest Armistice.

(Signed) CATHCART, Lieut.-Gen."

General Peyman replied, that he would next day, before 12 o'clock, propose Articles of Capitulation.

Lord Cathcart answered,

"SIR—Having communicated to Admiral Gambier your letter, I have to acquaint you, That we will consent to treat with you for the Capitulation of Copenhagen, on the basis of your delivering up the Danish Fleet."

General Peyman replied, that he accepted of the proposal with respect to the delivering up of his Majesty's Fleet, as the fundamental basis of Negociations; and in the interim, he considered the Armistice as subsisting till contrary orders should be given.

Lord Cathcart replied:

"SIR,—The Officers appointed to treat with you are, Major General the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. Sir Home Popham, Captain of the Fleet, and Lieut. Col. Murray, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army. These Officers are waiting at the barrier, and will meet the Officers named by you, at any place you may appoint for immediate discussion, between our advanced posts and your lines. Orders were given to desist from the bombardment, and to cease firing, the moment your first letter was received; but there has been no Armistice concluded; a proof of which is, that a house in the suburbs has been set on fire within these few minutes by your people, close to our centinels. As we have already stated more than once, we can admit of no delay in this business, and therefore it will immediately appear, whether the Articles proposed are of such a nature as to warrant an Armistice. I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART, Lieut.-Gen."

Admiral Gambier's first dispatches announce the capture of a Danish frigate. The Admiral states, that the hostile preparations of the Danes being far advanced, he thought it proper to order the Defence and Comus to put to sea in pursuit of a Danish frigate, which had escaped from Elsineur Roads in the night of the 12th. The Comus, being the faster sailor, came up with her alone. Captain Heywood, in his letter to Captain Ekins, of the Defence, dated 14th August, says—

"I arrived within hail of the Danish frigate you gave me directions to chace and detain at 12 o'clock last night, and repeatedly desired that she would submit to detention by this ship; but she refusing and making all sail from us, I found it necessary to have recourse to arms: after having received a shot from her stern-chase gun, we closed with her, and a smart action commenced, which continued about 45 minutes, when the two ships falling on board each other, the boarders, headed by Lieutenant G. E. Watts, assisted by Lieutenant Hood Knight, very gallantly boarded on her bow, and finally took possession of her."

The Frederickcoarn (the name of the Danish frigate) carried 26 12-pounders, on the main-deck, four six pounders, and six 12-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck and forecastle, and 227 men. The Comus carried 22 nine pounders on the main-deck, eight 24-pounder carronades, and two nine-pounder carronades, and 145 men.—The Dane had 12 men killed, and 20 wounded, several of them mortally.—The Comus had not a man killed, and only one (the pilot) wounded.

Besides the above details, the Gazette contains a copy of an order of the 16th transmitted to Admiral Gambier by the Governor of Copenhagen, placing all British property under sequestration, and declaring that all who possess and shall

teal such property shall be considered as traitors to their country. The Gazette also contains an order of Admiral Gambier, for placing the islands of Zealand, and those contiguous to it, in a state of strict blockade; and an order of his Majesty in council, directing that no Danish ships be permitted to enter or clear for any Danish port; that a general embargo be laid upon all vessels in, or coming into British ports, and that our cruizers shall detain and bring in all vessels bearing the Danish flag; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of the ships and cargoes.

On the 16th August, a proclamation was published by his Danish Majesty, in which, after stating that Mr Jackson had declared, on the 13th, that hostilities were about to commence, he ordered the arrest of English subjects, the seizure of English ships and property; that all English ships which approach the Danish coasts shall be considered and treated as enemies, and that no payments shall be made to English subjects. Letters of marque and reprisal were also granted against English ships. There were likewise several proclamations of the Governor of Copenhagen, in which he speaks the language of confidence and courage, and boasts of the ample means which the Danes posesss of defeating our Expedition.

After the surrender of Copenhagen, the Admiral issued the following General Orders to the fleet.

GENERAL ORDERS.

"*Prince of Wales, Sept.* 7.

"The Admral has much satisfaction in acquainting the Flag Officers, Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the fleet under his command, that a capitulation has this day been concluded at Copenhagen; that the Danish fleet, and all the Danish stores, are given up, and that a detachment of the army will march into the citadel and dock-yard at three o'clock. The Admiral takes this occasion of expressing his highest approbation of the uniform zealous exertions of the officers, seamen and marines under his command, in the arduous and laborious services in which they have been engaged; and he speaks in the utmost confidence of witnessing similar exertions in the equipment of the Danish fleet to carry it to England. No officer, or other person belonging to the fleet, is to enter the town, without first having obtained the Admiral's permission, and a passport from the General Commander in Chief of the British forces. (Signed) HOME POPHAM."

The quantity of naval stores of all descriptions found in the dock yard of Copenhagen, is immense, being valued at two millions sterling:—And the Admiral having wrote home for an additional supply of seamen to assist in fitting out, and bringing over the Danish ships to Britain, the Lords of the Admiralty published in the Gazette of Sept. 19. an order, stating, that it is desirable that the Commissioners of the Admiralty should avail themselves of the Voluntary Services of such Seamen as are employed in the *Greenland* and *British* Fisheries, or who are otherwise protected by any Acts of Parliament now in force, for the purpose of assisting to fit out and navigate to the Ports of this Kingdom the *Danish* Ships and Vessels of War now at *Copenhagen*, which lately surrendered to his Majesty's arms; their Lordships will direct an allowance of Two Pounds Ten Shillings to every seaman protected as aforesaid, who shall voluntarily offer his service to, and be approved of by Captain Richbell, the Officer employed to regulate the Impress Service in *London*, the Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at *Sheerness*, the *Downs*, *Leith*, or *Yarmouth*, or such Officers as they shall appoint; or the several Officers employed on the Sea Fencible or Regulating Service, on or before the 25th inst. together with able Seaman's pay, and to be provided with suitable bedding during the time he shall be so employed: Each person will be intitled to his discharge on the arrival of the *Danish* ships on board which he may be embarked at her moorings in port; and be conveyed to the respective port at which he entered free of expence.

[Besides the official accounts of this important expedition, which we have given at great length, we have received by private channels a variety of interesting particulars, which we must, for want of room, reserve till our next number.]

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Circuit Intelligence.

Inverness, April 14.—Lord Armadale.

JOHN RITCHIE, a lad about 16 years of age, was found guilty of assaulting and maltreating Robert Fraser, a boy aged 11, and sentenced to four months imprisonment in the jail of Inverness, and thereafter, until he find sufficient caution to keep the peace for two years, under a penalty of L.50. Allan Cameron, merchant in Fort William, accused of wilful fire-raising, failing to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against him. Mary M'Leod, Catharine M'Kay, and Margaret M'Iver, accused of child-murder, were, upon their petitions, with the consent of the Advocate-depute, banished from Scotland for life.

Perth, April 21.

Lords Craig *and* Armadale.

John Marshall, John Miller, James Henderson, William Wyllie, and Thomas Short, sailors in Kincardine, and Andrew Rankine, shoemaker there, accused of violently assaulting, beating, bruising, and otherwise maltreating a young woman of the name of Elizabeth Conner, and of exposing her naked on the streets of Kincardine. Marshall and Miller were fugitated. The Jury found the libel proven against Wyllie, Short, and Rankine, and they were sentenced to be recommitted to the tolbooth of Perth, therein to be detained till the 22d of June, and from thence to be transmitted to the jail of Culross, and, upon the first Wednesday thereafter, to be taken to Kincardine, and there to be publicly whipped, and thereafter to be set at liberty, upon finding caution to keep the peace for two years, under a penalty of fifty pounds each. The jury having found the libel against James Henderson not proven, he was dismissed from the bar.

Peter Robertson, accused of an assault, was outlawed for not appearing. James Beveridge, accused of being concerned in a forgery, upon his own petition, with the consent of the Advocate Dupute, was banished from Scotland for life. The Court gave judgment in six cases of appeal, which ended the northern circuit.

The Circuit Court was opened at Stirling on the 25th of April by Lord Meadowbank, but there was no business before the Court.

The Circuit Court was opened at Dumfries on the 27th of April by Lord Dunsinnan, but there was no business before the Court.

On Wednesday, June 10. was executed at the Cross, Glasgow, pursuant to his sentence at the last Circuit Court, Adam Cox, for the murder of his infant son. His body was immediately after delivered to the Professor of Anatomy, for dissection. He behaved in the Court Hall, and on the scaffold, with great decency and apparent contrition, and fully acknowledged his guilt of the crime for which he suffered. He was born in a small village near Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He has left three children, whom the Magistrates have admitted into the Town's Hospital.

Dreadful Storm.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 6. the wind suddenly veered to the east, when a violent gale commenced, which continued without intermission till Sunday evening, with very heavy rain.—About four o'clock on Sunday morning, the brig Mary of Irvine, ——— Dunlop master, from Easdale, with slates, in taking Leith harbour, was, from the rapidity of the fresh, occasioned by the heavy rain during the night, forced out of the harbour after she had fairly entered it, and, by the heavy sea, unfortunately driven ashore about the middle of the north wall of the new harbour. The vessel being bilged, no attempt was made to get her off, but only to save such of the materials as could be easily taken away; and the gale increasing, on the return of the following tide, she became a complete wreck, being entirely beaten to pieces.—The tide of Sunday morning was uncommonly high, which, with the violence of the wind, and very heavy sea, did considerable damage.

A great quantity of timber was swept away from Leith mills by the flood, and considerable damage done at other places higher up the river. All the rivers in the neighbourhood were much swelled. Many of them overflowed their banks.

A great quantity of large timber, drawn up in apparent safety on the beach at Leith, to the eastward of the pier, was floated off by the tide, and having collected near the foot of the signal tower, drove with so much force, that considerable breaches were made on that uncommonly strong wall

on which the tower is founded, besides some of the adjacent buildings being very much injured. So great was the force of the surf, that some very heavy pieces of timber were precipitated over the parapet wall between the pier and the tower, and deposited on the street opposite the ferry boat stairs.

To the westward of the new harbour, the tide rolled in with accumulating force, and beat with such violence against the high wall to the eastward of the fort, that two large gaps or openings were made near the lower part of the wall, one about the middle, and another near the east end of it, which rendered the pavement close to the wall impassable.

The violence of the gale occasioned the greater part of the ships in Leith Roads to drive, and one brig came so near the shore as to be thought in imminent danger. By the active exertions of the Magistrates, members of the Trinity House, and other gentlemen of the town, the life boat was conveyed on a carriage from Leith to Newhaven, and launched at that place, from whence it went off in great safety to the assistance of the brig. But the wind shifting, and considerably abating, the vessel was not considered to be longer in danger, when the life-boat returned, and was hauled up again on the beach at Newhaven.

The storm, from the following accounts, seems to have been very general.

At West Barns, near Dunbar, the lower part of the village was completely inundated, many families obliged to leave their houses, and their goods and furniture much injured by the water, which has not been so high in the memory of man

The river Clyde rose to a greater height than it has attained since the new bridge was carried off, nearly twelve years ago; and had it not been for the judicious mode of embanking lately adopted opposite to the Broomielaw, it is supposed that the water would in all probability have got to as great height as it did on the memorable 12th of March 1782. The whole of the Bridgegate was flooded; and the water advanced a considerable way up Jamaica Street, the Stockwell, and the Saltmarket. The bridges being inaccessible to foot passengers, carts regularly plied at the foot of Jamaica Street and Stockwell. Two arches of the new bridge over the Clyde near Hamilton, on the road between that town and Edinburgh, fell. In the low grounds along the river, a great deal of the grain was carried away. A young man in a boat near the Clyde Iron-works, attempting to secure some of the floating grain, unfortunately lost his life.

The rivers Tweed and Teviot were prodigiously swelled, overflowing the low ground near their banks, and sweeping off in their career great quantities of reaped corn. In Kelso, several chimneys were blown down, and some of the houses otherwise injured. Six sheep which were feeding on the Mill Ana, were carried down the river, but were all saved by the activity of the inhabitants.

The water of Almond also rose to an unusual height, and has done considerable damage. A farmer near Kirkliston lost a great part of the crop of a large farm.

During the storm a good deal of damage was also done on the river Esk. The upper and lower dam-heads belonging to Musselburgh mills were mostly destroyed, and a great part of the timber bridge between Fisherrow and Musselburgh was carried away. A number of trees, &c. came down the river, which has not been so high these many years. The dam-head at Roslin was also swept off by the rise of the river.

We learn from Aberdeen, that about three in the morning of the same day, an uncommon heavy shower of rain came on, which continued with unabated violence, accompanied with a hurricane at N. E. all that day. The haughs on the Dee, and other low grounds, were overflowed, and considerable damage done to the corn growing on them; some trees in the neighbourhood were torn up by the roots; and a temporary brick building in Frederick Street was blown down by the gale.

We are sorry to state the loss of the Betsey Fisher, William Lyall master, from St Petersburgh to Dundee with hemp and tallow. She went on shore at Dunbar about half past nine on the morning of the 6th. The vessel was totally wrecked, but the crew were all saved. There were three other vessels ashore at the same time; the Euphemia and Ann. (late of Dundee, now of Banff;) a sloop belonging to Carron, Watson master; and a sloop from Limekilns; two of the crew of the latter were drowned.

We lament to learn the total loss of the Mary, Captain Burrish Lyons, on her voyage from the Baltic to Leith, in the same storm, in the Murray Frith. A piece of the wreck had come ashore at Cullen, and a trunk containing the papers belonging to Capt. Lyons. There is no doubt all on board perished. The cries of the unfortunate sufferers were heard by some fishermen about one o'clock in the morning, but, from the tempestuous state of the sea, no assistance could possibly be afforded. On opening the trunk, the first thing that presented itself was a letter from the Captain, addres-

dressed to his wife at London, requesting her to meet him at Leith.

On Monday, Aug. 3. while the Thames smack, Captain Ballingall, was on her voyage from Leith to London, with a great many passengers, among them was one gentleman, of very respectable appearance, whose behaviour, and unfortunate state of mind, attracted the notice of every one on board. He appeared extremely dejected, and paid little or no attention to any one around him. All the people were on deck at the time, except one person, who remained in the cabin with the gentleman in question. The latter pulled out his watch, and 2l. in money, and without any preface addressed the other in these words—"Young man, have you not some small debts you would wish to pay?" The other replied in the negative; on which he was again urged to accept of the money, the gentleman saying, "You may as well take it; it will be better in your possession than at the bottom of the sea."—The young man immediately went on deck to communicate his suspicions of the unfortunate gentleman's intention; but before any precautions could be taken, he had thrown himself from the cabin-window into the sea. The boat was immediately hoisted out; but as if aware that such would be the case, he had previously cut his throat; and when the boat reached him, and had taken him on board, the people saw that their efforts were too late.

We believe Glasgow is the first city in the Kingdom, which has completed a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. The building was finished on Friday, Aug. 7th, when it was decorated with four flags, and three cheers were given by the workmen on the top, and a great concourse of spectators assembled on the Green. The vessels at the Broomielaw also had their flags hoisted all day on the occasion. The monument stands on the High Green, is 145 feet high, and is to be the termination of Clyde Street. The Committee have received a number of appropriate inscriptions, but have not yet determined on the one to be preferred.

Lord Trafalgar, son of Earl Nelson, who lately visited Glasgow in his tour through Scotland, generously gave Mr Brocket, the architect of the above monument, Ten Guineas for the use of the tradesmen who executed the work.

High School.—Aug. 11. The annual examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place. The young Gentlemen in the different Classes went through their exercises, in a manner that did great honour to themselves and their Masters. The gold Medal, the gift of the late Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Master Munro Brown, son of Mr Brown, at Gorgie Park, Dux of the Highest Class.

Edinburgh Police.—The causes determined from the 15th July 1805, when the court was opened, to 15th July 1806, were 2857; in the following year, they were only 1965; being a decrease, in the second year, of 892.

Civil Promotions.

Whitehall, Sept. 5. The King has been pleased to nominate Sir John Stuart, Bart. to be one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. resigned.

The King has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Sir George Abercrombie, Bart. to be Clerk for the Admission of Notaries, in Scotland, in the room of Sir John Stuart, Bart. resigned.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Paris, the noted Arthur O'Connor, to Mademoiselle Condorcet, daughter of the Marquis Condorcet, one of the principal actors in the French Revolution.

July 24. At Ladyland, Mr Robert Wilson, younger of Bowfield, to Miss Caldwell, daughter of the late Mr James Caldwell, surgeon, Lochwinnoch.

24. At Woodhead, Captain James Hamilton, of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, daughter of the late James Clark of Sweethope, Esq.

24. At Johnstone, Mr Niel Snodgrass, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Agnes Hodgart, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Hodgart, merchant.

28. At Kensington church, Sir James Innes Ker, Bart. to Miss Harriet Charlewood, daughter of the late Benj. Charlewood, Esq. of Windlesham in Surry.

28. At Wholefield, near Kelso, the Rev. James Pringle, to Miss Ann Oliver, both of Newcastle.

29. At Edinburgh, And. Darling, Esq. of Oatfield, to Miss Stewart, only daughter of Lieut. James Stewart, of the Royal Navy.

30. At Liverpool, John French, Esq. of Lawnsdown, youngest brother of Lord Ashtown, to Miss Currie, eldest daughter of the late Dr Currie, of Liverpool.

At Clifton, Captain Northey Hopkins, of the 23d regiment, son of Maj.-Gen. Northey Hopkins, to Miss Fortescue, daughter of the late Gerald Fortescue, Esq. and niece to the Marquisses of Lothian and Wellesley.

At London, Mr William Scott, of Glasgow, to Miss West, of Hoxton.

Henry Blake, Esq. of Norbury Park, to Miss Agnes Ann Webster, eldest daughter

ter of the late Dr Charles Webster, Physician in Edinburgh.

At Morshill, James Adam, Esq. of Burnfoot, to Miss Janet Sheddan, eldest daughter of John Sheddan, Esq. of Morshill.

At Lambeth, Mr John Churchill, of Deddington, to Miss Esther M'Farquhar, granddaughter of Dr Hugh M'Farquhar, of Howden.

Robert Poole, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Elizabeth Copeland.

Captain J. Paterson, of the East India ship Duke of Montrose, to Miss E. Patton, daughter of Robert Patton, Esq. Governor of St Helena.

At Grantham, Lieutenant William Gordon, of the first Royals, to Miss Agnes M'Farlane, eldest daughter of James M'Farlane, Esq. of Nairn Grove.

At Maidstone, John Henry Cochrane, Esq. late of the Royal Navy, to Miss Rebecca Underhill, of Alresford.

Capt. Richard Dawson, of the 2d regt. nephew of the late Gen. Dawson, to Miss E. T. Hall, daughter of Edward Hall, Esq. of Sion Hill.

David Carruthers, Esq. of Copthall-court, to Miss Mary Chessal, daughter of the late Matthew Chessall, Esq.

Aug. 3. At Paisley, John White, Esq. Glasgow, to Miss Janet Orr, daughter of the late Robert Orr, Esq. Paisley.

3. At ditto, Mr Lorrain Wilson, manufacturer, Paisley, to Miss Margaret Fergusson, daughter of Mr John Fergusson, manufacturer in Paisley.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Erskine, Surgeon in Edinburgh, to Miss Cox.

—. At Kirkcudbright, John Hannay, Esq. of Kirkbride, to Miss Margaret Muter, daughter of the Rev. Dr Muter.

—. At Harrow, the Rev Charles Hawkins, Rector of Kelston, to Miss Augusta Cockburn, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Cockburn, Bart

—. At Cheltenham, G. B. Pseilitter, Esq. to Mrs Innes, widow of Col. Innes.

7. At East Craigs, Patrick Small, Esq. of Kinfogan, Advocate, to Miss Jane Stewart, daughter of the late John Stewart, Esq. of East Craigs.

—. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Brown, Biggar, to Miss Jane Nimmo, youngest daughter of the late Mr William Nimmo, Surgeon.

10. At Glasgow, Mr James Scott, manufacturer, to Miss Jane MacNair, daughter of Mr John MacNair, manufacturer.

10. Mr William Stewart, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of the late Mr Archibald Gardner, manufacturer, Paisley.

10. At Seafield, Robert Gourlay, Esq. of Pratis, in Fife, to Mrs Stewart.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr George Knight, teacher, to Miss Anne Halley, daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Halley, Minister of Lundie and Foulis.

17. At Paisley, Mr John Wilson, manufacturer, to Miss Ann Stow, eldest daughter of William Stow, Esq. Chief Magistrate there.

—. Lieut.Colonel Hutton, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Barlow, of Moate.

18. At Edinburgh, David Copland, of Gregory, Esq. to Miss Michie, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Michie, merchant.

18. At Stewartfield, Mr Adam Scott, insurance-broker, London, to Miss Elliot, only daughter of the late Dr Elliot, Jedburgh.

BIRTHS.

July 28. At Logie, Aberdeenshire, the Lady of R. D. Horne Elphinstone, Esq. a son.

30. At Stoho House, Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, Lady of Sir James Montgomery, Bart. a still-born son.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs W. Wilson, jun. of Wilsontown, a daughter.

—. Viscountess Ashbrooke, a daughter.

Aug. 3. At London, her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, of a son and heir, who lived only a few days.

3. At Kippenross, Mrs Sandilands, a son.

5. The Lady of Robert Steuart, Esq. of Alderston, a daughter.

6. At London, Lady Ellenborough, a still-born child.

9. At Arbuthnot House, Viscountess Arbuthnot, a daughter.

20. At Charlton, Northumberland, the Lady of Robert Hodgson Cay, Esq. a son.

20. At London, the Lady of William Anderson, Esq. of Russel Square, a son.

21. At ditto, Lady Grantham, a son and heir.

—. The Lady of Colonel Sidney Beckwith, a son.

25. Mrs Sandilands, Barny Hill, a son.

The Lady of Francis Freeling, Esq. Secretary of the General Post-Office, London, a son.

The wife of Mr Major Hill, of Ludborough, of three children, who are all doing well.

The Lady of Archibald Little, Esq. of Finsbury-square, London, a son.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Tinling Widdrington, a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 1806. In Prince of Wales's Island, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Dr James Macdonald, of the Hon. East India Company's service, seventh son of the deceased Colin Macdonald, Esq. of Boisdale.

Dec.

Dec. At Madras, Patrick Grant, Senior Captain of the 17th regiment of native infantry, only son of Captain James Grant of Ballintomb.

March 29. At Gonzero, in Sicily, Mrs Gordon, wife of Lieut. Philip Gordon, 27th regiment of foot.

April 19. In the action at Rosetta, in Egypt, Lieut. Archibald Christie, of the grenadiers of the 78th regiment, aged 21 years, beloved and regretted by his brother officers.

May 14. Mr William Christie, 4th son of Admiral Christie of Baberton, midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Spartan. He was killed in one of the boats belonging to the above vessel, in an attempt to cut out an enemy's ship from the port of Nice.

16 On board the Canopus man of war, off Alexandria, Sir Thomas Louis, Bart. Rear Admiral of the White, and Commander of the British squadron on the coast of Egypt.—He had been ashore with his servant at Alexandria, and had partaken of some refreshment. A short time after he came on board, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours. What is remarkable, the servant died almost at the same time.

At his estate, Roundhill, Jamaica, Adam Scott, Esq.

In the West Indies, Lieut. John Edwards Ramsay, of his Majesty's ship Chichester, son of Capt. Ramsay of the Royal Navy.

At Jamaica, Peter Waugh, son of the late Mr Thomas Waugh, merchant in Leith.

June 1. At Martinique, Madam De La Pagerie, mother of Madame Josephine Bonaparte. She was interred with great pomp at Les Trois Islets, her heart having been first taken out and deposited in a silver chalice or urn, to be sent to France.

15. At sea, on his passage home from Jamaica, Thomas Gordon, Esq. of Port Maria Bay, son of the late Rev. George Wm. Algernon Gordon, minister of Keith.

July 3. At Ferney-hill, Gloucestershire, Mrs Cooper, relict of the Rev. Dr Cooper of Yarmouth, in Norfolk. She was the author of several publications, some of which were printed many years ago, under the titles of "Fanny Meadows," "The daughter," "The School for Wives," and "The Exemplary Mother."

At Middlethorpe, Capt. John Mitchell, of the Madras Artillery.

3. At Riga, Mrs Morison, of Auchintoul.

3. At Dublin, Mr Charles Brown, bookseller.

6. At Monkrig, suddenly, Mrs Euphemia Walker, wife of Mr Peter Diddep, writer in Haddington.

6. At Carron, Mr Thomas Stewart of the Carron Inn.

16. At sea, of a few hours illness, Capt. Daniel H. Braine, of the ship Frances, of New York, when seven days from the Clyde. He had performed thirty-one voyages to Greenock. His eminent abilities as a navitor, and amiable manners, will be long remembered.

17. Miss Catharine Grant, daughter of the late Rev. James Grant, of Laggan.

19. At Inchnadaff, Assynt, Mr Kenneth Mackenzie, aged 92; he survived his wife only three months, who died at the age of 86; they lived together, with uninterrupted health and happiness, for the long period of 67 years. His remains were attended to the grave by six children, upwards of 40 grand children, and 10 great grand children.

19. At Aberlour House, aged 67, Patrick Gordon of Aberlour, Esq.

—. At Southampton, Major St Clair, Barrack Master at Ealing.

22. At Wester Dalry, near Edinburgh, Walter Cleland, Esq. merchant in London.

23. At Turnerhall, aged 10 months, Janet Gordon, the infant daughter of Keith Turner, Esq. of Turnerhall.

23. At Wallace Hall, Mrs Susanna Mundell, relict of Mr Alexander Mundell, late master of the school of Closeburn.

26. At London, Capt. Iver MacMillan, late Commander of his Majesty's ship Valentine.

26. At Moffat, George MacIntosh, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

26. Mrs M'Clure, relict of Mr Thomas M'Clure, merchant in Ayr.

25. At Roddam, Northumberland, after a short illness, Mrs Roddam, wife of Robt. Roddam, Esq. First Admiral of the Red.

27. Mrs Mary Steele, of the White Hart Inn, in the parish of Ecclesfield. She weighed 20 stone.

38. At Linlithgow, Mrs Gibson, wife of Mr John Gibson, merchant.

28. At London, the Right Hon. Sarah Baroness Waterpark, relict of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.

—. At Bristol Hot Wells, the Rev. Dr Berkeley, Dean of Tuam, and son to the late celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.

28. At Greenend, aged 76, Mr Gilbert Neilson, late merchant in Edinburgh.

28. At Cupar Angus, the Rev. James Smart, in the 45th year of his age, and 17th of his ministry.

29. At Aberdeen, Mrs Bonniman, widow of the Rev. Mr Bonniman, minister of Premnay.

30. At Glasgow, Capt. Archd. Patoun, son of the late Dr David Patoun, physician in Glasgow.

—. At Paisley, Mrs Graham, relict of Mr James Graham, surgeon, Paisley.

30.

July 30. At Huntershill, Mr Chas. Gallaway, merchant, Glasgow.

—. Mr Andrew Duncan, spirit dealer in Glasgow.

30. At Northampton, Master James Kennedy, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Kennedy of the 19th Light Dragoons.

30. At Johnstone, the Rev. Andrew Harley.

At London, Noel Desenfans, Esq. a well known amateur of the fine arts.

Aug. 1. At Anderston, aged 64, William Gillespie, Esq. of Bishopton.

1. At Aberdeen, John, infant son, and on the 4th, Mrs Macpherson, wife of Dr Macpherson, physician.

2. William Morris, Esq. of Halifax.

2. At Cherrytrees, Mr Robert Oliver.

2. At Barbreck, Argyllshire, Miss Alison Fyffe, daughter of Mr George Fyffe, factor to General Campbell of Lochnell.

2. At Gilmore Park, Mrs Margaret Watson, spouse of Lieut.-Col. John Pringle.

3. At Dalnotter, Mrs Whitworth, relict of Mr Robert Whitworth Engineer.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eagle, widow of Mr Archibald Eagle, seed merchant.

At Peebles, Lieut.-Col. James Murray, Cringletie.

3. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Anne Paterson, daughter of Mr David Paterson, insurance broker there.

3. At St Andrews, aged 84, Mr Alex. Frazer, merchant, and late Postmaster of St Andrews.

5. Mrs Davidson of Balnagask.

7. At Edinburgh, Isabella Gavin, eldest daughter of the deceased Joseph Gavin, merchant, Portsburgh.

8. At ditto, William Charles Reoch, eldest son of the late William Charles Reoch, Esq.

9. At Dunans, Argyleshire, Angus Fletcher, Esq. of Dunans, aged 87.

10. At Fintry House, near Dundee, Kenneth Mackenzie, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, 52d foot.

11. At Kirkcaldy, Mr John Stocks.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Innes, spouse of Mr James Wright, merchant there.

12. At Leith, Mr Lewis Balfour, youngest son of the late James Balfour, Esq. of Pilrig.

12. At Stonehaven, James Thomson, Esq.

15. At London, Mrs Powell, a very useful comic actress, of the Haymarket Theatre. She was found dead in her bed. She had performed the night before in the new Comedy of *Errors Excepted* with great spirit. Her health had been for some time in an indifferent state.

16. At Newington, Mrs Anne Baird, daughter of the late Mr James Baird, and spouse of Mr James Reid of the Exchequer.

17. At Stonehaven, John Burnett, Esq. writer, collector of the cess of the county of Kincardine.

17. At Armadale, in Skye, Capt. Duncan MacDougall, son of the deceased Alexr. MacDougall, Esq. of MacDougall.

—. Lewis Grant, Esq. of Lethindy.

17. At the manse of Haddington, the Rev. Robert Scott, minister of that parish, in the 77th year of his age, and 35th of his ministry.

18. At Fountainbridge, Miss Elizabeth Forrester, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr William Forrester, merchant, Edinburgh.

19. At Furthhead, Mr Charles Newall, second son of William Newall, Esq.

23. At her house at Brompton, aged 72, after a few days illness, her Royal Highness Maria Duchess Dowager of Gloucester, relict of Wm. Henry Duke of Gloucester, whom she survived nearly two years. Her Highness was born in 1735, and was daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and was formerly married to the Earl of Waldegrave, by whom she had a son and three daughters. Her Highness was privately married in 1766 to the Duke of Gloucester, by whom she has left the present Duke and Princess Sophia. It being contrary to etiquette for a Prince of the Blood-royal to marry a British subjects her Royal Highness was never publicly received at Court; but from the beauty of her person, her elegant manners and polite accomplishments, she was always a great favourite with the Royal Family in private. She was a most generous benefactress to the poor in the neighbourhood of Brompton. Her Royal Highness's funeral took place on the 31st of August at Windsor, where her remains were deposited in St George's Chapel, in the same vault with her deceased husband.—The funeral was private, attended by the Duke of Gloucester as chief mourner, a few of the Princes' carriages, and the Gentlemen of her Household.

The Right Hon. Lord Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, and Governor and Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight.

The Marquis of Granby, son and heir to the Duke of Rutland.

At Denham, Frederick, youngest son of John Drummond, Esq. Banker, Charing-Cross.

Mr T. Austin, late of the Duchess of Gordon East Indiaman.

At Edgeware road, Mrs Elizabeth Swan.

Joseph Walker, Esq. of Doctors Commons.

The

The Right Hon. Baroness Howard De Walden and Braybrooke.

At manse of Inveraven, the Rev. Wm. Spence, minister of that parish.

The Hon. Miss Sophia Ashburnham, daughter of Viscount St Asaph.

At Glasgow, Mr James Bell, of Rammerscales, merchant.

At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Galbraith, only son of the deceased Mr John Galbraith of Falkirk.

At Banff, Mr George Brown, merchant.

At Limerick, in the 85th year of his age, Sylvester O'Halloran, Esq. an eminent Surgeon as well as a celebrated Historian, and Member of most of the Literary and Honourable Societies in the United Kingdom. He wrote different treatises, medical and political, and a General History of Ireland down to the close of the 12th century. He was ever remarkable for his loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick, and a steady supporter of the Constitution.

Lady Norcliffe, of Langton.

At Margate, James MacFarlane, Esq. M. D. formerly Professor of Physic in the University of Prague.

At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Cockburn, of the Royal Navy, late of his Majesty's ship Mars, in consequence of a wound he received in a duel.

At London, aged 77, Mr John Walker, author of "The Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," and of several other works on Grammar and Elocution.

At South Shields, in his 19th year, Mr Ralph Howson. He was bathing on the Herd Sand, the tide then making, and, in returning through a place called the Wheel, he was drowned.

Mrs Greenway, wife of Lieut. Greenway. She was walking on the deck of the Plantagenet man of war, at Portsmouth, accompanied by her husband, when her foot slipping, she fell down the main hatchway into the hold, and her head striking against the iron ballast, she was killed instantly.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Sept. 4.	238½ 4	¼ pr.	62½ 63
11.	———	⅝ —	62½ 63
18.	238½	¼ disc.	62¼ ⅜
25.	———	par. 2s. dis	62 63

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Sept. 4.	60	74	32	33	22	29	90	105
11.	60	74	34	38	24	31	90	115
18.	60	72	35	40	21	32	96	124
25.	60	72	36	41	24	31	96	120

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. 4.	40 0	30 0	26 0	29 0
11.	40 0	30 0	25 0	29 0
18.	40 0	30 0	24 0	28 0
25.	40 0	30 0	24 0	——

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

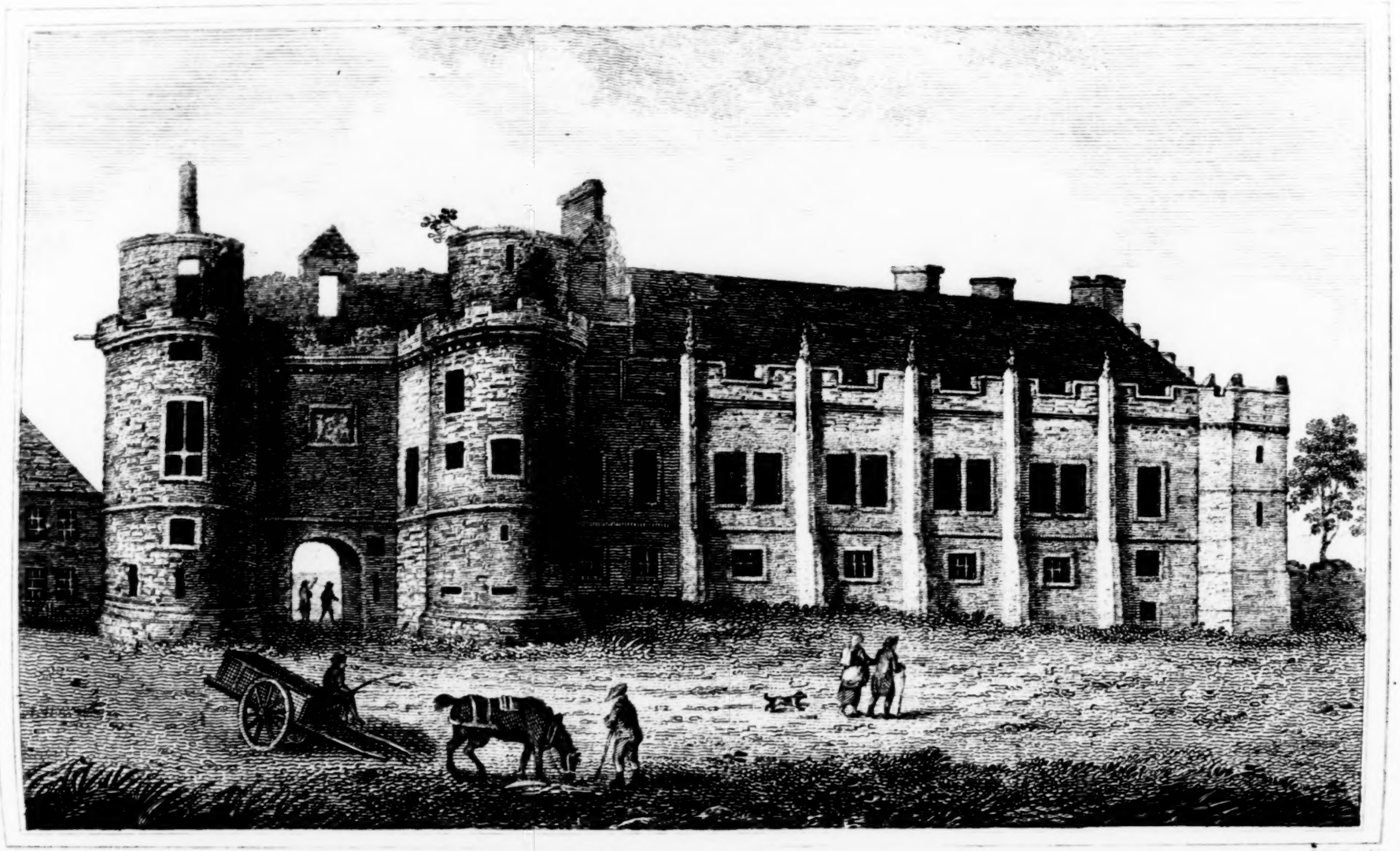
1807.	Oatmeal.		Pease & Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Sept. 1.	280	20 19	40	15 13
8.	300	20 19	58	15 13
15.	260	20 19	46	15 13
22.	270	20 19	40	15 13
29.	200	20 19	50	15 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Tour in Arran*, from the lateness of its arrival, was unavoidably postponed till our next.

Milo—Zoilus—I.—L.—F.—and probably *H.* will appear in our next, or an early number.

Errata in our last.—P. 634 *read* July 13. came on the trial of Rich. Hamilton. June 15. came on the trial of Ensign Maxwell.—April 1. John M'Farlane, &c.



PALACE OF PARKLAND.